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TIW;

OR, A VIEW OF THE ROOTS AND STEMS OF THE ENGLISH AS A TEUTONIC TONGUE.

T I W;

OR,

A VIEW OF THE ROOTS AND STEMS

OF THE ENGLISH

AS A TEUTONIC TONGUE.

BY WILLIAM BARNES, B.D.

LONDON:

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,

SOHO SQUARE.

1862.

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INTRODUCTION.

MY view of the English, as a Teutonic tongue,* is, that the bulk of it was formed from about fifty primary roots, of such endings and beginnings as the sundry clippings that are still in use by the English organs of speech. I have reached these roots through the English provincial dialects and other Teutonic speech-forms, and I deem them the primary ones, inasmuch as, by the known course of Teutonic word-building and word-wear, our sundry forms of stem-words might have come from them, but could not have yielded them.

The roots are the following, in which the star shows the place of a variable voicing:†—

* I call my view of Teutonic roots TIW, as the name of the god from which the Teutonic race seem to have taken their name.

† The best voicing with which one can supply the clipping of the roots in reading is *i*, as *Bing* for B*NG, since it gives to the root that form which is most usual in Teutonic tongues.

5.

—*ng* may become —*g*, as *d*ng* gives *dig*, *pr*ng*, *prig*.

6.

—*ng* or —*g* may become —*dge*, as *pl*ng*, *pledge*; or as *brig*, *rig*, of the North are the *bridge* and *ridge* of the West.

7.

—*ng* or —*g* may become *k*, as *cr*ng*, to bend, becomes *crook*.

8.

—*ng* or —*k* may become —*tch*, as *p*ng* makes *pitch*, or as *dike* of the North is *ditch* in the West.

9.

—*ng* may be lost from the root, and it may form root-words by sundry voicings, as *tr*ng*, *try*.

As long as the root-forms end in clippings formed by speech-wear from —*ng*, I should call them roots; but when the final root-clipping becomes one of another kind, I should rather take the word formed by it as a stem.

10.

—ST. Stems.

Many if not most of the roots form stem-words by the ending ST.

P*ng,	paste.
F*ng,	fist, fast.
G*ng,	gust.
Gl*ng,	glisten.
Gr*ng,	grist.
Kl*ng,	cluster.
D*ng,	dust.
T*ng,	taste.
Tr*ng,	trestle.
Tw*ng,	twist.
Thr*ng,	thrust.
H*ng,	hoist.
M*ng,	muster.
Wr*ng,	wrest.

11.

—S. Stems.

S, Z.

This form of stems is made by an S or a Z clipping at the end of the stub root.

Bl*ng,	blowsy.
P*ng,	poss, *n.* to beat in water.
Kl*ng,	close.

Gl*ng,	gloss.
Gr*ng,	graze.
F*ng,	fuss.
Fl*ng,	fliz, *n.* to fly off.
D*ng,	dowse.
T*ng,	teaze.
L*ng,	loose.
M*ng,	mess.
Sl*ng,	slaze.

12.

—SK. Stems.

SK, SH.

These stems are formed by a clipping SK, which in many cases has become SH.

B*ng,	busk, *n.* bush.
Bl*ng,	blush.
P*ng,	push.
Fl*ng,	flush.
G*ng,	gush.
Gl*ng,	glisk, *n.*
Gn*ng,	gnash.
D*ng,	dash.
T*ng,	tusk.
L*ng,	lash.
M*ng,	mash.
Sm*ng,	smash.
Spl*ng,	splash.

13.

—M. Stems.

This markworthy stem-form, which is afforded in its true shape by the West Frisian language, as in the works of the old poet Iapyx, is made from the root, mostly in its stub-form, by an M clipping —*ma*—*me* —*m*, which holds the place of the Greek —*μα*, in *πρᾶγμα*, or —*men* in the Latin *flu-men*.

Ear, to work.	Ear-ma, what works, the arm.
B*ng, to be a bunch, whence bass, &c. rushes.	Bes-ma, what is made of rushes, a besom.
Bl*ng, to show colour.	Bleo-ma, what shows colour, a bloom.
Br*ng, to rise up.	Brea-ma. Brim.
P*ng, to beat.	Peo-ma. Poam, a pounding.
Pr*ng, to perk.	Prea-ma. Prim, given to perk.
F*ng, fell, to cover.	Film.
Fl*ng, to fly.	Flea-ma, what flies, an arrow; thence Fleam, an arrow-like lancet.

— fliz, to fly.	Fliz-ma, flizzoms, off-flying particles.
G*ng, to go, act.	Gea-ma. Game.
Gl*ng, to shine.	Glea-ma. Gleam.
Gr*ng, to grind (the teeth).	Grea-ma. Grim.
D*ng, to do back.	Dea-ma. Dam.
T*ng, to reach or draw on.	Tea-ma. Team. Time.
Tr*ng, to set up.	Trea-ma. Tram.
Thr*ng, to twist.	Threa-ma. Thrum.
L*ng, to be loose or moving.	Lea-ma. Limb.
M*ng, meal.	Meal-ma. Mullom, soft, like meal.
R*ng, to reach out.	Reo-ma. Room.
Sc*ng, to strike off.	Scea-ma. Skim. Scum.
Scr*ng, to cry.	Screa-ma. Scream.

Sl*ng, to be slack.	Slea-ma. Sloom, *n.* Slumber. Sleep.
Hol, hollow.	Hul-ma. Hulm.
Harry.	Hear-ma. Harm.
Stir.	Steor-ma. Storm.

14.

—B. Stems.

Ending in B, P, and F.

B*ng,	beever. beaver. bob.
Bl*ng,	blob.
P*ng,	puff.
Pl*ng,	pluff, *n.* a blow.
Pr*ng,	prop.
F*ng,	fob.
G*ng,	gap.
Gl*ng,	glib.
Gr*ng,	grub, graff.
K*ng,	keep, chop.
Kl*ng,	club.
D*ng,	dab, dip.

T*ng, tab, a strap or stripe.
Tr*ng, trip. trap.
H*ng, hop.
L*ng, lop.
M*ng, mop. mob.
R*ng, rope, reef.
S*ng, sop.
St*ng, stab.
Sl*ng, sleep.

15.

—D. Stems.

D, T, TH.

B*ng, boot, bait.
Bl*ng, blood, blooth.
P*ng, put, paut, *n.* to kick.
Pl*ng, plouth, *n.* to wade through water.
Pr*ng, prod, pride.
Fl*ng, flood, fleet.
G*ng, gate.
Gl*ng, glide.
K*ng, cut.
Kl*ng, clod, clot.
Kr*ng, crowd.
D*ng, dit, dot.

Thr*ng,	thread.
L*ng,	lowt, leather.
M*ng,	mat, meet.
R*ng,	rate.
S*ng,	side.
Sp*ng,	spit.
Str*ng,	stride.
Sl*ng,	slide.
Sm*ng,	smite.
Wr*ng,	write.

16.

—N. Stems.

N, ND.

B*ng,	bind.
P*ng,	pound.
Pr*ng,	prin, print.
K*ng,	keen.
F*ng,	find.
Fl*ng,	flinders, flying particles.
G*ng,	gain, gane, *n.* gane-way, a gone or beaten way.
Gl*ng,	glint.
Gr*ng,	grind.
D*ng,	dint.
Dr*ng,	drean, to drawl.
T*ng,	tine.

Tw*ng,	twine.
L*ng,	lunt, loon.
R*ng,	round, rind.
S*ng,	sand, sound.
Sp*ng,	span, spin.

17.

—L. Stems.

B*ng,	boll.
P*ng,	pull, pelt.
F*ng,	feel.
Fr*ng,	frill.
G*ng,	gill.
K*ng,	kill.
Kr*ng,	kreel.
D*ng,	dull.
Dr*ng,	drawl, drill.
T*ng,	to tile, till up.
Tr*ng,	trill.
Tw*ng,	twill.
Th*ng,	thill.
Thr*ng,	thrill.
L*ng,	loll.
R*ng,	roll.
S*ng,	sile.
Sp*ng,	spill, sprawl.
St*ng,	stool.

Sm*ng,	smell.
Spr*ng,	sprawl.
Scr*ng,	scrawl.

—R. Stems.

B*ng,	bur.
Bl*ng,	blear.
P*ng,	por, *n.* a poker.
Fl*ng,	flare.
G*ng,	gear.
Gl*ng,	glare.
Dr*ng,	drear.
T*ng,	tear.
L*ng,	leer.
Sp*ng,	spire.
Sc*ng,	shear, scare.

From some of the primary stems, and especially from those that end in liquids, secondary ones have been formed:—

H*ng,	heal,	heal-ma. helm.
M*ng,	meal,	mould.
St*ng,	sti,	steep. step.
Sc*ng,	scear, shear,	scearp. sharp.
T*ng,	till,	tilt. tilth.
W*ng,	weal,	wallop.

With each of the twelve root-endings the root may take, at least, eight different forms with different single voicings, and therefore the root may take ninety-six shorter forms, or with long voicings, or with diphthongs, it may take, at least, twice as many, or 192 forms; and then again the —B stems, with four clippings, B, P, F, V, may yield four times eight, or rather four times sixteen forms; the —D stems, with three clippings, D, T, TH, would give twenty-four forms; and the —M, —L, —N, and —R stems would afford four times eight, or thirty-two forms; and the stem-forms altogether might be eighty-eight, or, in long or twofold voicings, 176 forms: and thus each root in the fulness of the word-building, of which much is shown in our Teutonic tongue, may yield more than 300 forms of root words and stems without any compound words, which I have not now under hand.

Then, again, some few of the fifty primary roots may become other forms by change of initial clipping, such as *ch*ng*, or *j*ng*, for *k*ng*, and thus the whole body of more than fifty primary roots may yield 15,000 root forms and stems, of one or two vowel sounds, from which, again, an almost endless supply of words may be made by composition.

From this insight into the upbuilding of English I perceive that the provincial dialects

are not jargons but true and good forms of Teutonic speech, with words which, if the speech had grown into full strength in every stem, ought to be or to have been somewhere in the speech of Teutonic tribes, and many of which are highly needful for the fulfilling the wants of the book-speech.

It seems to me that through a knowledge of the stem-building of English from its primary roots we should win a more accurate use of English words, and more correct definitions of such words in our dictionaries.

I can hardly hope that in the out-working of my new view I have not, in any case, referred a stem to a wrong root, or a Celtic word to a Teutonic source; but there are innumerable cases in which I may be thought, mistakingly, to have done so in oversight or ignorance.

As an instance of what I mean, I may take the word *frank*, which I have referred to the root *fr*ng*. Now a reader may say *frank* is a French word, and was clearly taken from the French *franc*.

Still I hold that *frank* is a Teutonic word in French. The French language is made up of a Latin vocabulary on a Celtic Gaulish ground of idiom, with some Gaulish, and some Frankish or Teutonic words from the Franks, the founders of the kingdom ; and unless *frank* is by root a

Latin word of Latium, or a Celtic word of the Bretonne language, it is a Teutonic one, as it is found in the Teutonic languages.

It may seem to some again, that, by a little thought and twisting of root-meaning, one may show any word as a stem of a root of the same initial letter. This, however, is not very widely true, as I find I cannot make the root *k*ng* own the word *carry*, and I conclude it is a Welsh word.

But my view discovers many good coincidences which, as far as they go, bespeak its truth, as, for instance, it would refer the word *plough*, (*aratrum*), to *pl*ng*, and take it as meaning what plunges down, (into the ground), and it would take the Dorset name for the implement, *sull*, as a stem of *s*ng*, and as meaning what sinks down into the ground; and it would take *fire* as an —R stem of *f*ng*, meaning what takes up or consumes.

Hardly anything could afford a clearer insight into the primary formation of Teutonic speech, and the close kindred of seemingly unconnected words, and the harmony and one-groundedness of the tongue, than the requirements of this view of primary roots, that true English words, of a settled likeness of clipping, should be taken to be offsprings of the same root, until facts and other reasons forbid them to be so taken.

Now by such requirements the word *cringe*, to *bend*, should be from the same root as to *creak*, as a door, or as a *creek*, an angular inlet. *Cr*ng* means to bend, as a stick; but over-bending of a rigid body will become at last the act of breaking, and the sound made by a breaking body is the type of a set of sounds, *croak*, *crack*, *creak*, *cry*, *crow*, &c.: and before breaking the stick would form an angular hollow, or *creek*.

A mistake that we may be too ready to make in etymology is that of taking sisterhood for motherhood of speech; so that when we find an English word in the same or a like form in Gothic, or German, or Latin, or Greek, we may at once think that the English had it from the other language, to which we may thus impute the motherhood of it. Whereas both languages, as sisters, may have it from the now lost mother-speech; and if the words *man* and *sun* are found in other Teutonic tongues, those tongues only had them from our own source, some primary Teutonic root; though we may still allow that the word *waltz*, *in that form*, came to us from Germany with the dance it names, and I deem *tempus* in Latin to be as much an —M root of *t*ng* as is our word *time*.

Another source of mistake and confusion is the little learning that mistakes old or provincial

English words for forms of others yet in our book-speech, holding that the unlearned people of the provinces are wrong, when they are quite right. The word *gar* is a spear or javelin, and a man knowing this would understand at the sight of a *garfish* why it was so called; but I have, in a folio, a print of a garfish which is called guardfish or garfish; guardfish being a correction of fishermen's bad English!

Many are the cases in which names of places, of good meaning in British or Saxon-English, are corrected from the tongues of the common folk into nonsense, so that a bare chalk hill, *mel* or *moel*, becomes a *mill*, and a stream *Devilish*, which may be only the British Dival-isc, *constant stream*, becomes too shocking to be named.

My view of the English roots has not taken in all English words. Prepositions, pronouns, and many words of other kinds, should yet be brought for a trial of their kindred up to the roots.

I am, however, willing to risk it in its present form, which is full enough for my aim,—the showing of the formation of the English tongue, and the purity of its dialects. It must stand or fall by application to other Teutonic languages and a wider knowledge of English which other grammarians may bring to my pages, though I have not taken it without glances at the Frisian,

German, Dutch, Swedish, Gothic, and other tongues; and if it be true, it will lead to the discoveries of the formation and kindred of other speech-forms of man, since the true readship of the kindred of tongues is grounded on the sameness of their roots.

I believe that many of the Teutonic roots are roots of Latin and Greek, and take *p*ng*, and *pl*ng*, for instance, to have yielded the roots and stems:—

Pungo.	Plango.
Pango.	Planta.
Pingo.	Planus.
Pages.	Plaudo.
Pala.	Plecto.
Palpo.	Plico.
Pateo, &c.	Ploro, &c.

W. B.

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TIW;

OR, ROOTS AND STEMS OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

NOTE.—The small letters after the roots and stems, as *e*, *w*, *n*, *s*, mean that the words are of the provincial dialects of the east, west, north, or south; *m*, midland counties; *o*, Old English or Saxon English; *Fr.*, Frisian; *Ger.*, German, &c.

B*NG.

1.

TO be or to set up, bear up, or make up together, as

In a store;

In a bunch or mass;

In a building.

From the primary meaning it takes that of to bend up; and,

2.

To bend up all round, to inclose.

3.

To beat with something bunch-like, unless it is another form of the root P*NG.

4.

To make sounds the type of which was that of a hollow body.

—NG.

BING, *n.* a heap or store.
BING-HOUSE, *n.* a store-house.
Bung, a bunch, botch.
BUNGERSOME, *m.* bunchy, clumsy.
Bungle.
Bangle, *e.* (of leaves), bunched up from great heat or wet.

—NK.

BUNC, *Fr.* a bunch.
BANK, a heaping up, a store of money.
BINK, *n.* / BENK, / BANK, } a bench of sods, or wood, or stone.
Bunker, *n.* a window-bench.

—NCH.

Bench.
Bunch.

—G.

BIGGE, *s.* a pap or teat.
Big.

Bag.
Budget. } to bunch up.

BIGGAN, *o.*
BIG, *n.* } to build.

BIGGIN, *n.* a building.

BEE-BIKE, *n.* a bees' nest.

BIG, *n.* four-sided barley.

Beg,
Buy, } to gather up by two acts, asking and giving of money.

—DGE.

BOODGE, *w.* to mend a shard with a bunch of thorns.

BODGE, *m.* to bunch up.

Badger, from the bag or pouch beneath the tail?

BADGER, *n.* a seller of meal or corn, in bags, on horseback.

BOWGE, *s.* to bunch or swell up.

BUDGE, *s.* a water cask (on wheels).

—K.

BUCK, *w.*
BOKE, *n.* } to bunch up.

BUCK, *e.* the breast.

BOUK, *m. w.*
Bucket, } a pail, bucket, cask; from their first, bellied form.

WHIRL-BOUK, *n.* a churn.

—CH.

Botch, to bunch up.

BOUGH, *n.* } a bunch of leaves, &c.
Bough, }

—S. Stems.

Bôs, *Fr.* } a building, hut, shed, stall.
BOOSE, *n.* }
BUSS, *n.* to make up, dress.
BISG, *o.* } a making up, occupation.
Busy, }
Bustle.

—SK. Stems.

BOSKJE, *Fr.* to gather up, assemble.
BUSK, *n.* } an upbunching, or bunch of under
Bush, } wood.
BUSK, *n.* to make up, adorn, dress.

—M. Stems.

BÄUM-EN, *Ger.* to rear, as a horse.
BEA-MA, what rises, thence
Beam, } a tree, or its trunk.
Boom, *o.* }
BAWM, *n.* to make up, adorn, dress.
BUMBLE, *w.* a large water-worn stone.
BUMMER, *n.* a carriage.

—B. Stems.

B*B, a small round bunch.
BOB, *n.* a bunch.
Earbobs.

Fly-bobs, of a machine.
BOB, *s. w.* a name of some insects.
Black-bob, *w.* black-beetle.
Bubble. } mammae.
BOBBLE. }
Bubbies, } mammae.
Paps, } mammae.
Pebble. } mammae.
POPPLE, *w.* } mammae.
POPPLE, *n.* cockle.
PUBBLE, *e. s.* full to roundness, as corn-fruit, &c.
Pip, of an apple.
LOLLY-POP, *w.* a knob of sweetmeat, a child-lulling-pop.

—B. Stems.

B. E. V.

Beever, } bunches of brushwood under a hedge.
BEAVER, *w.* } bunches of brushwood under a hedge.
Beaver, the building animal.
BAVEN, *w.* a brushwood faggot.
BAFF-ended, *n.* blunted.

—D. Stems.

D. T.

B*D. What upbears, an upholding or under-bearing surface.

"Fen dear Sinne uwt't *bod*, op weck't," *Fr.*

"From where the sun out from the earth (ground line) upwakes."

BOD-MA, } what bears up, the grounding.
Bottom, }
BOJ-MA, what bears up, bosom.
Body.
Bed.

BETT-BURN, *n.* } to pare the turf, betting, beating, or bodding, with a breast-plough, and burn it.
Beat-burn, *w.* }

B*T, *Fr.* Butt, Bott, what is bunchy, thick, and blunt, stumpy, or flat-ended.
Butt-end of a thing.
Buttock.
Butt, of a tree.
Butt, a cask.
BUTTE, Byt, *o.* a flagon, or cask.
Bottle, a little butt.
Bottle, a little butt, of hay.
Butt, to kneel on.
Butt, to shoot at.
BUT, *w.* a salmon-trap in the river Parret.
BOT, BOTT, (of the bot fly).
Butter-fly.
Butterwort.
ADDERSBOT, the dragon-fly.
BOTJE, *Fr.* to bud.
Bud.
BUDDY, *n.* bud or bur of burdock.
Buttens, the burs or knobs of a deer's head.
Bit?
Buttal, *s.* a bittern?

—D. Stems.

D. T.

BET-AN, *o.* } to make up, full or big, as from a
BEET, } deficiency.
Bait, (a horse), to give him food.
Bait, (a fire), put on fuel.
BAIT, *e. s.* a luncheon.
BATED, *s.* plump, as a fish.
BATING with child, *n.* pregnant.
Battels, (Oxford), food?
Batten, to grow fat.
BEET-NEED, *n.* to help in need.
Beet-root.
Boot, } a "pound to boot," a pound to make
BOT, } up.
Fyr-bót, } an allowance, or a making up to
Fire-boot, } tenants or serfs, of fuel.
CROSS-BATED, *n.* cross-grained as wood.
Boat, } what is built or made up.
Booth, }
Bet, a store, or stake of money.

—N. Stems.

BOUN, *n. w.* to make up, dress.
BOWN, *e.* bunched up, swelled.
Bind, to make up together.
Band.
Bond.
Bundle.

—N. Stems.

BINS, *Ger.* } what grows in bunches, rushes.
BESE, *Fr.* }
BENNET, *w.* dry grass stalks.
Bunting?
Bass, } matting, dry rushes.
BAST, *n.* }
BAN, *w.* to shut up, stop.
BUN, what is bent up all round.
BUNNEL, *n.* a dry hollow stalk, as of hemlock.
BUNNY, a drain of a hollow tree, or brick-work.

—M. Stems.

BES-MA, *o.* what was made of rushes, &c. a besom.

—L. Stems.

B*L, what bunches, short and thick.
Ból, bult, *Fr.*
Bulte, *Fr.* a lot, many, what is bunched up.
BOLL, BILLY, *w.* a bundle of straw.
Boll, of a tree.
BULL-head, *n.* bunch-head, the miller's-thumb.
BULLACE, *s.* } a kind of wild plum.
BULLEN, *w.* }
BULL-FIEST, *e.* the puff-ball, (*Lycoperdon bovista.*)
BULLER, *e.* to become a big bunch, as a snow-ball.

BOLT, a lumpy body.
Bowlder, a roundish lump of stone.
BOLT, to bolt food, to swallow it in lumps.
Bolt, to bolt flour, to sift the lumpy part from the meal.
Bolting, of straw, &c. one lumping up, a truss.
Balk, a lumpy beam, or stick. Hen-balk, *n.*
Bulk.
BELSH, *w.* to cut off lumps of dung, &c. from sheep's tails.
BILDER, *n.* a wooden mallet to break lumps of earth.
Build, to make up.
Ballast, what makes up a deficiency.
Bully, *n.* one gathered up with another, fr e n d, companion.
Beal, to come to a head, as a swelling.
PULK, *e.* a thick, chubby, fat figure.
PULKY, *e.* stout, thick.
PULFIN, *w.* a great fat babe.

—R. Stems.

BORRE, *Fr.* a bur.
BORE, *Fr.* } a bubble.
BURBLE, }
Butter-bur.
Bur, of a lance.
Bur, of a stag's horn.
BUR-oak, *w.* a pollard oak.

Burly, stout, bunchy.

—R. Stems.

Bear.
Bier.
Barrow.
BAIRN, what is borne, child.
Birth, } child-birth.
BARSEL, *Fr.* }
Barren.
Burden.
BEER, *o.* what is borne by growth, as fruit, a berry or grain.
Berry.
Beer, what is made of berries or grain.
Barn.
BEER, *n.* a kind of barley.
BERRY, *n.* to thrash out grain or berries.

—M. Stems.

BEAR-MA, what bears, the lap or bosom.
BARM-SKIN, *n.* a smith's leatheren apron, bosom or lap-skin.
Barm, what is borne by beer or made of beer.
Berm, the foot or bearing of a wall to bear i from slipping into the ditch.

From the primary meaning of B*NG, t bunch up, the root takes that of to bend up.

—G.

BUG-AN, *o.* } to bend.
BUG, *e.* }
BEAG, *o.* a ring.
BOG, what bends?

—DGE.

Badge, at first a ring or band.

—K.

BUCKER, what bends, a horse's hind leg, a bent bar to hang carcases on.
Buckle, at first round; what is bent, as horns of a cow.
Back, the bending part of the body.
Beck, } to bend the neck or head, nod.
Beckon, }
Beck, *n.* a bending stream?
Beak, a bent bill?
BUCKY-cheese, *w.* that will bend without breaking, tough.
Book, Bóc, *o.* { most likely a roll. What was bent or rolled, as writings at first were. Some say it is from Bóc, a beech; and Captain Shelton found the bark of the silver birch commonly used as paper by the people of some districts of Asia towards India; but,

Bóc, *o.* / Beech, } may be so called as the wood for bending into staves, or making *bucs*, or water vessels.

Buck-wheat, beech wheat.

BITCH? *n.* a tool for extracting bore rods when they break off.

BAUCH, *n.* bending, frail.

BEAGLE, / Bail, } the handle of a bucket, scythe, &c.

Bight, the inner bending of a curve, as of a bay, a rope, &c.

Bay-window.

Bow.

To bow.

—S. Stems.

BEZZLE, *e.* to bend back or blunt the edge of a blade.

L. Stems.

BAELG, *o.* belly.

To bulge.

Bilge, a ship's belly.

Belly.

BELLY, *n.* the body or trunk.

Billow.

Bellows, (at first skin bags).

Bolle, *Fr.* round, the head.

Bowl.

Ball.
Bolster.
Bell?

—N. Stems.

Bend.

—R. Stems.

To bend up all round, or inclose.
BARKEN, *w.* an inclosed yard.
Bark, of a tree.
BARKED, } *n.* covered with hardened dirt.
BARKLED, }
BARK, } a covered or weather-screened boat?
Barge, }
BARTH, *s.* an enclosed yard for shelter to cattle.
Borough, a stronghold, castle, thence a castle town.
BORROUGH, *w.* an enclosure of wattles, or hurdles for lewth.
Bury.
Borrow, to take with promise or security of restitution.
Bargain, buying with security of writing or word.
Barrow, a burial mound.

From B*NG to curve up all round or be hollow, come a set of words for sounds like those of hollow things.

—L. Stems.

BEAL, *n.*
BELG, *w.*
Bellow.
BELLOCK, *w.* } to bellow.
BULLOCK, *e.*
Bull?
Bullock?
Belch.
BELK, *n.*
Bawl.

—R. Stems.

BEERJE, *Fr.* to growl, grunt, thence
Bear.
Boar.
To bark.

As the root B*NG means to make or form up a building, so it means to make or form up the land for a crop.

Abide.

—R. Stems.

Bower, } a little room, a cottage.
BÚR, *o.*
Boor, a land-tiller, or dweller.
BOORLY, *n.* rough, boorish?

—N. Stems.

Husband, (Húsbúend), a housedweller, or land-tiller.

BOON, *n.* tilth service of a tenant to the lord of the land.
Bumpkin, (Buéndkin), a boor.

—L. Stems.

BOEL, *Fr.* an abode.
BOILING, *w.* "all the boiling of them," all the household or population.
Bay, } a division between beams, &c. of a
BOEY, *Fr.* } building.

The root, B*NG, meaning to beat, with something bunchy, yields

P*NG?
Bang.

—K.

Buck, to wash, seems to have come from this root, as washing was formerly beating with the wash-bat, the golch-bren of the Welsh, and the Battrel or Batlet of the north.
Book of clothes.
Bicker, to beat or fight lightly.

—CH.

BUTCH, *n.* to strike dead, or kill an animal.

—ST. Stems.

Baste.
Baist.

BASTE, *n.* to strike a tar-mark on sheep.
BUIST, *n.*
BUEST, *n.* } a sheep mark.
BUST, *n.*

—SK. Stems.

B*SC, to strike against.
BUSK, *w.* (of quarrelling women), to run up against one another.
Bush, in machinery.
BOX, (BOKS), to strike with the fist.
BASKING, *e.* a beating, or a pelting with rain.
BASK, } in the sun; (of animals) to strike about
BUSK, } their limbs?
BOSKY, *s.* tipsy so as to strike about the limbs.
PASH, to strike, beat up, beat as heavy rain.
Beat to a PASH, *n.* to beat up to a mash or batter, thence
PASH, brains, and
MAD-PASH, mad brains.
BOSH.
Bash, abash, struck back from action, through shame.
Bashful, readily struck back from action.
Baze, *n.* to confound, puzzle.

—B. Stems.

B. E. V.

Buff, to strike.

Buffer.*
Buffet, a fist-blow.
Buffet, to box, beat.
BOFFLE, to strike about (as the wind).
BUFFLE. } *
Baffle. }
BUFFLE, *e.* to handle a thing clumsily, knock it about.
BEVEL, *n.* to strike against.
BIVER, *w.* }
BEVER, *n.* } to shake.
BIBBER, *w.* }

—T. Stems.

D. T.

BUWTSJE, *Fr.* to knock, strike.
Beat.
Battle.
Bat.
Bite?
BATTLE, *n.* } to keep beating.
BITTLE, *n.* }
BATTLING-stone, a washer's stone to beat linen on.
BATTRIL, *n.* } a wash-bat to beat linen with.
BATLET, }
Batter, to beat roughly, to bruise.

* From the same root come Bam, Boozle, and Bamboozle, to beat about, figuratively.

Bout, one beating.
Butt.
Beetle.

—N. Stems.

BANA, what strikes dead, a slayer, thence
Bane.
BUNT, *w.* to strike as a ram.
Bounce.
Bonce, *w.* a big striking marble.
B**N, } to tread or beat out a way or
BAAN, *Fr.* } track.
BANE-road, *n.* a beaten road. "This is the banest road."
BAMBLE, *e.* to walk or beat the ground unsteadily.
BUMBLE-footed, *e.*
Banter, to brow-beat.
Bunting?

—R. Stems.

BIRRE, } a stroke of might, force.
BEER, *n.* }
BER, *n.* a leap before running.
BOURD, *n.* } to jest, banter, brow-beat.
BOART, *Fr.* }

From B*NG, with the meaning *Bang* may come *buss*, from the sound of a striking.

Buss, a kiss.

Buss, *Fr.* a gun.
Blunderbuss.
Arquebuss.

The following root seems to be British.

B*G.

BWG, *Br.* } a goblin.
BO, }
BOGGART, }
BOGGARD, } a goblin.
BOGGLE, }
BOGLE, }
Bug-bear, }
SCAREBUG, } a goblin.
GALLY-BAGGER, *w.* }
BULBAGGER, *w.* }
Bug, *quasi* the night or bed-goblin.

B*S.

An odd root.

BASU, *o.* purple, red.
BAS-MA, what is purple, red.
BAZZOM-cheek, *w.* coarsely red in the cheeks.
BIZON, *n.* a sight of disgrace.
BIZONT (Pegge).
BEEZEN, *n.* blind.

BL*NG.

TO cast or show light, or any colour or hue, and thence its stems are used severally for most colours, and even black and white.

—NK.

Blank.
Blanket, an undyed white woollen sheet.
BLANKER, *w.* a spark of fire.
BLENKS, *s.* embers, ashes.
BLENKY, to snow with blanks, or a few small flakes.
Blink, to take or give strokes of light.

—CH.

Blanch.
Blench.

—G.

BLOGG, *w.* / BLOG, *w.* } to look red-faced with sullen anger.
BLÜGG, *Fr.* redly ashamed, silly.
BLEGEN, *s.* / BLÄGEN, *Fr.* / Blain, } a blain, a red spot of inflammation.
BLIGH, / BLY, / BLEE, } *s.* likeness. "The bligh of his father."

—K.

BLAKE, *n.* yellow colour.
Bleak, pale, or making pale, as bleak wind.
Black.

—TCH.

Blatch.
Blotch.
Bleach.

BLEA, } *n.* pale blue, red colour.
BLEE, }
BLEA-berry, } a bilberry, a blue berry.
BLAY-berry, }
Blow, to show colour.
Blue.

—S. Stems.

Blowzy, red-faced, from work or other cause.

—SK. Stems.

Blush.
BLOTAN, *o.* to sacrifice devote.
BLOTAN, fond, *Ches.* devotingly fond.

—B. Stems.

B. P.

BL*BS, shiny water bubbles, blisters.
BLOBS, BLEBS, *n.* bubbles.
Blubber, *n.* to shed blobs in weeping.

Blubber, what has blobs?
Blab, to talk fast with blobs of saliva.
BLUFF, *n.* to blindfold.

—M. Stems.

BLEO-MA, } what shows colour, bloom, blossom.
BLOS-MA, }
BLEA-MA, what colours, stains.
Blame.
Blemish.

—D. Stems.

D. T. TH.

Blot.
Blood, what is coloured, red.
BLEIT, } *n.* redly bashful.
BLATE, }
BLOOTH, *n.* } blossom collectively. "We've a
BLOWTH, *n.* } good blooth of apples."
Blithe, bright-faced, blooming.

—N. Stems.

BL*N, to stop short or back, from light, colour, &c.
Blinnan, *o.*
BLIN, *n.* to stop, to cease.
Blind, having the sight stopped back.
Blunt, with the sharpness stopped back.
Blunder, to act in a blind way.
Blind-worm, the blunt or unstinging worm.

Blind-nettle, the blunt or unstinging nettle.

—R. Stems.

Blear, coloured with inflammation. In *Fr.* it means clear, bright.
Blur, a stain or spot.
BLURT, *n.* to clear.

One set of stems of the root BL*NG means to blow as wind, it may be so from some conceived likeness of the motion of light and air.

Blow.

—ST. Stems.

{Blast.
{Blight.
Bluster.
Blister.

—S. Stems.

Blaze.

—R. Stems.

Blore, a blast.

And then again from BL*NG, to blow as wind, we have another set of stems, for sounds the type of which is that of air blowing through a hollow body.

—D. Stems.

BLATE, *n.*
Bleat.

BLATHER, *n.* to talk nonsense; *w.* to cry foolishly.

—R. Stems.

BL**R.

BLARE.
BLIRT, to cry.

BR*NG.

TO bear a thing up or off.

To bear itself up or off, to rise in motion, or to stick up in direction, as a sprout or prickle.

To bear off at an angle as twig from twig, or as the parts of a body breaking asunder.

—NG.

Bring.

—NK.

BRANK, *n.* to hold up the head affectedly, to bridle up.
BRANKS, *n.* a kind of bridle for a horse.
Brink, what rises.
BRANK, *e.* buckwheat.

—NCH.

Branch, what rises off.

—G.

Brag, to bear oneself up proudly.

Brig, *n.* } what upbears, as over water, &c.
Bridge, }

—K.

BRECKEN, *n.* } to bear up the head.
BRICKEN, *n.* }

Brook up, (of clouds), to draw together.

Brake, a bush.

Break.

BREEK, breech, breach, a breaking or bearing off, as of the two legs, or of a wall.

BRACK, *w.* a breach, "without a brack or crack."

BROOK, an outbreaking spring? or small stream?

BROCKS, *w.* pieces, as of broken bread, or of peat, or turf.

BRUCKLE, BROCKLE, Brockly, Bruckly, Brickle, Brickly, *w.* that is apt to break.

BROGGLE, BROGGLING, *n.* broken or rough, as a road.

BROKET, *Fr.* variegated, differing or bearing off in colour.

BROCK? a badger.

Brook, to bear off, digest.

BRICKEN, to bridle or hold up.

Bracket, what bears up.

—CH.

Broach, a spit or pin.
BROACHES, *e.* sharp thatching spars.
Breze, } the gad-fly.
Breeze, }

Br**, what rises; thence
Brow of a hill.
Eye-brow.
BRAE, *s. o.* a river bank or slope.
Bray, to break or pound asunder.

—ST. Stems.

BREAST, *n.* to spring or rise up.
Breast, what rises or bears itself up, either in form or by breathing.
BRISKET, *n.* the breast.
BRUSS, *s.* upstartish, proud.
BRAZEN, *n.* bearing up oneself saucily.
Bristle. }
BRUSTLE, *e.* }
BRISS, *w.* what rises, dust.
Bruise, to break asunder?

—SK. Stems.

BRAASK, *Fr.* to bear up the voice, cry.
BRASH, *w. e.* twigs.
BROUSE, *w.* cut brushwood, ends of twigs.

Brouse, } to eat twig-sprouts.
BRUTTE, *e.*

BRASHY-land, *n.* overgrown with brushwood, rushes, &c.

Brushwood.

Brush.

BRASH, *n.* a rising of acrid fluid from the stomach to the mouth.

Brisk, } bearing itself up strongly; hasty,
BRASH, *n.* } impetuous.

Brace, what bears up.

—M. Stems.

BREA-MA, what rises; a

Brim.

BREA-MA, what rises in prickles.
Broom.
Bramble.
Briar.

BRAMHS, *Fr.* gad-fly.

BREME, *n.* bleak, stinging.

BRUMP, *e.* as much (plunder) as can be upborn.

—D. Stems.

D. T. TH.

Bread, what has risen.

Breath, what rises.

BREED, *w.* the brim, as of a hat.

Brid,
Bird, } what rises or is borne up?
Breed, to bear.
Brood.
Brat. }

—D.

BRADE, *n.*
BREID, *n.* } to bear by likeness, to resemble.
BRAIDS, *n.* what bear up, scales.
Broad, bearing off, wide.
Braid, to bear up together.
Upbraid, to bear up or check, as by a
Bridle.
BRAWN, *m. e.* (*qui ascendit*), a boar.
BRYTTIAN, to break asunder, divide.
BRIT, *w.* to bear up against, indent, make an impression.
Brittle.
BROTT, *n.* broken or beaten corn.
BRITE, *s.* to fall off or asunder, as overripe hops.
Bray.
BRATTLE, *n.* to make a chattering noise.

—N. Stems.

BRENT, BRANT, *n.* steep, lofty.
nt-brow, high forehead.
REN, bearing up oneself saucily.

Brunt, the bearing up, or onslaught of a thing against one.

Many of the —N stems of this root BR*NG are applied to the act, to BURN, BREN, it may be because burning seemed to be a bearing up or off of a body; thence

Burn.
Brand.
BRANDIS, *w.* } an iron frame for bearing
BRANDRETH, *w.* } things on the fire.
BRISSLE, BRUSSLE, *n.* to burn a little, to scorch, parch.
BRANDER, *n.* to broil, grill.
Brown, colour of burnt bodies.
Brindled, rather browned.
Bran, the brown of wheat-grain, not the white (wheat).
Brine, brown liquor.
Brimstone, burnstone.
BARN-GUN, *w.* a fiery pimple.
BARNISH, burnish, to give a fiery brightness.
BRUST, *n.* } a brand mark in cattle.
BRIEST, }

—R. Stems.

BRERE, *n.* to sprout out stiff, to prick up, as the spere of grain.
BRAIRDS, *n.* the first sprouts of plants.

Briar, } what sticks up in prickles.
Bramble, }

BREORD, } hat-brim.
BRUART, *Ches.* }

P*N G.

1.

TO poke or push.

2.

To poke, pinch, or push up together. To stuff in, or inclose.

3.

To take by a pinching or poking force, as to pick or peck.

—NG.

PUNG, *w.* } to strike, push.
PING, *w.* }
Pang, a stroke of pain.
PANG, *n.* to poke in, fill, stuff.
PINGLE, *n.* to keep poking or working.
PINGLE, *e.* to pick one's food delicately.

—NK.

Pink-eyed, pinch-eyed.

"By moanne in stierte eag pinckjen," *Fr.*

"By moon and stars eye-pinking," or "eye-twinkling."

PINK, *n.* to contract the eye, wink.

—NCH.

Pinch.
Punch.

—G.

POG, *w.* to thrust with the fist.
PEG, *s.* to thump with the knuckles.
Peg, *e.* what pokes in.
PEG-TANTRUM, *e.* a bouncing girl.
Pig, the poking animal?
PUG, *w.* to pull, as to pug a rick.

—DGE.

PODGE, *e.* to poke up, mix.
Podger, a dish for a mixture.

—K.

Peak, what is of poking shape.
PAIK, *n.* to poke, pummel.
Poke.
PUCKER, *n.* a stirring of mind.
To peck.
To pick.
PICKLE, *e.* to pick or glean a second time.

PECKISH, *e. w.*
PICKISH, } sharp of hunger.
PICKSOME,
PICKING-HOLE, } a hole in a barn for pitching
Pitching-hole, } in sheaves.
Pike.
{PEEK.
{PICK, *n. w.*
PICKLE, *e.* a little pick.
Pickle, what is sharp to the taste.

—CH.

POCHE, *w.* to tread or poke wet ground into holes.
PUCKSEY, *w.* wet *poched* ground.
POOCHY, *w.* to poke up the mouth, pout.
POTCH, *w.* to poke or push suddenly.
Pitch, to poke down.
Pitch, (hay), to push it up to the loader.

PUY, *n.* a pole for pushing a boat.
PAY, *e.* to beat, strike.
PEE, *n.* to pinch or shut one eye.
PEED, *n.* blind of one eye.

—ST. Stems.

Paste, what is poked or stirred?

Pestle, what pounds.
Post, what pokes up or in.

—SK. Stems.

PASH, *n.* to bruise, beat up.
PASH, *n.* what is beaten up as a batter.
Push.

—S. Stems.

Poss, *n.* } to beat or poke in water.
PAUSE, *n* } to punch, kick.
POUSSLE, *e.* } a dirty drab.
PUZZLE, *e.* }
Posset, what is poked or beaten up?
Pose, } to poke or push back.
Puzzle, }
POUSE, *n.* rubbish, what is beaten up?
POUSEMENT, trash.

—M. Stems.

PEO-MA, what pokes.
POAM, *s. w.* } a pounding or to pound, as with
Pummel, } the fist.
Pump.
Dancing-pumps. Dance-beating shoes?
PAMPLE, *n.* to poke or trample with the feet.

—B. Stems.

Pop, (out), to poke out suddenly.
Puff, to push out suddenly.

Peevish, soon in a pet, or sudden poking or stirring of anger.
PEFF, *n.* a short puffing cough.
PIFLE, *n.* to pick or pilfer.
Peep, to pinch up or close an eye.
POBS, *n.* pottage, what is poked or beaten up?

—D. Stems.

PUT, *n.* to push.
Put.
Pat.
Patter.
PAT, *Fr.* to kiss, fondle.
Pet.
PETMAN, *e.* a nestletripe, the youngest of a litter.
PET, a poking up or stirring of the mind.
PETTLE, *n.* / Pettish. } a poking up or stirring of the mind.
POIT, *n.* a poker.
Pout, to poke out, as the lips, &c.
Paddle, what pokes or pushes.
PEDDLE, *n.* / PIDDLE, *w.* } to poke about at little jobs of work or business.
POWT, *n.* to poke or stir up.
PAD, *s.* to walk.
PAD, *Fr.* / Path, } a beaten way.
P*T, to poke or push out, as foot or hand.
POTEN, *Fr.* feet, (of pigs).

PAW.
PAWTS, *e.* feet-boards or mud-pattens.
PAUT, *n.*
PAUSE, *n.* } to kick with the foot.
POTE,
POTTER, *n.* } to poke or kick about, to make a
PUDDER, } disturbance.
PUTHERY, POTHERY, *s.* (of sheep), giddy, that pothers or staggers.
PAUPIN, *n.* to walk awkwardly.
PAD, *e.* to beat out a footpath, as in snow.
PADDLE, to trample about.
Pud, *w.* the hand, fist.

—N. Stems.

PUNN, POON, *n.* to kick, poke.
PEAN, *n.* strike, beat.
BUNT, *w.* to poke or butt.
Pound, to beat.
PONTED, *s.* bruised with indentation.
To pounce.
Pin, what pokes in.

—L. Stems.

PEIL, *n.* to poke, strike.
PEEL, *Fr.* an arrow.
PILE, *n.* a blade of grass.
PEEL, *s.* a baker's wooden slice, used pokingly.
PILGER, *e.* a fish-spear.

Pile, what pokes into the ground.
Pole.
Pales?
Pull.
Peal, (of ringing), one pulling?
PIL-MA, *o.*
Pilm, *w.* dust,
Pillum, *w.* dust, } what is pounded or beaten up.
PELT, *w.* an up-poking or stirring of passion.
POLT, *s.* a poking blow.
POULT, *w.* to poke off apples.
POLTING-LUG, *w.* an apple-pole.

PWLL.

A British root.

Pool.
PULK, PULLOCK, *s.* a small pool.
PELL, *s.* a large pond.
PELL, *s.* to form pools.

—R. Stems.

PUR, *e.*
POR, *n.* } a poker.
PURR, to kick, poke.
Pur lamb, *w.* a ram lamb.
Pore, to poke.
Purblind, poring blind.
PURLY, *w.* weak (short) sighted.

PORRIWIGGLE, *n. e.* a poking waggler, a tadpole.
Porridge, what is poked or stirred up?
Porringer.
Pert, poking or pushing.

P*NG. With the sense of to stuff in or inclose.

PUNG, *Fr.* a sack, purse.
PUNGLED, *w.* shrivelled, as an apple, into little pungs.

—NK.

PANK, *w.* } to pant.
PEIGH, *n.* }

—CH.

Paunch.

—G.

PUGGY, *w.* bagbellied, stout.

—DGE.

POGE, a stuffing up, a cold in the head.

—K.

Poke, a bag.
POOK, *w.* the belly.
Pocket, a small bag.
Pocks, little bag-like pits.
POCK-ARR'D, *n.* }
POCK-BROKEN, *e.* } pock-marked.
POCK-FRETTEN, *s. w.* }

Pucker, to sew in bags.
POOKS, } bags or nests of caterpillars.
PUCKETS, }
POKE-CART, *e.* a miller's sack-cart.
POKE-DAY, *e.* a day for giving out to labourers pokes of corn.
Pack.
PUCK-FIST, a puff-ball.

—CH.

Pouch, a bag.
Poacher, a bagger of game.
Patch?
Pew, in a church.
PULE, *n.* a pew.
Pea-jacket, } a stuffed or wadded jacket?
PIE-JACKET, *Fr.* }
Pay, a sea term, to stuff a chink with pitch.
POSE, *Fr.* a purse.
PESS, *e.* a hassock.

—M. Stems.

PEO-MA, what stuffs, thence
To pamper.
Pimple? what is stuffed.

—D. Stems.

Pod.

PED, *e.* a pannier, hamper.
PEDS, *e.* } a pair of horse-panniers.
PODS, }
PEDDER, *e.* one who carries in peds.
PED-belly, *e.* }
POD-belly, *e.* } a stuffed belly.
Pot-belly, *w.* }
PODDY, *e. s.* }
POUD, *s.* a boil.
Dung-pot, *w.* }
Dung-put. }
PAT, a hog-pot, *s.* a hog-trough.
Pit.
Pad, }
Pudding, } what is stuffed.
Pie, }
PEDDIK, *Fr.* } what stuffs or fills.
Pith, }
PATTICK, *w.* a pith brains, a simpleton.
Pate, the stuffed vessel?

—N. Stems.

Pand, } to put into confinement.
Pawn, }
Pane, a line—inclosed space of wainscot, hay, glass, &c.
PAN, what incloses.
Pan, to close up, join together.

Pander.
Pimp. }

Pen,
PEN, *w.* } an inclosure for sheep or pigs.

PINNING, *s.* the low inclosing of masonry under a frame of stud-work.

PINNOCK, *s.* an inclosed drain of wood, or brick, under a road.

PINNOLD, *s.* a small bridge arch?

PIN, of the throat, *e.* what closes the throat, the *uvula.*

PINGLE, *n.*
PIKLE, *e.* } a small inclosure.
PINGOT, *n.*

PIND, *n.* to pound cattle.

Pound, an inclosure for cattle, or marbles.

Pond.

PINPATCH, PINPAUNCH, *e.* a winkle.

PANDLE, *s. e.* a shrimp.

PENSTOCKS, *s.* a flood-gate for shutting water at a mill-pond.

Punt?

—L. Stems.

PEEL, *w.*
Pillow, } what is stuffed?
Pillion,

In the sense of poking up or out. Pile of velvet, &c.

PIEL, *Fr.*
PIELKEN, *Fr.* } a catkin of a willow, a goslin.
PALT, *Fr.* an outpoking rag or piece.
PILTERIG, *Fr.* ragged, miserable.
Paltry.
Poll,
POW, *n.* } a head, what projects.
Poll,
POW, *n.* } to trim the head, to cut off the head of a tree.
POLLARD, *w.*
POLLER, *e.*
POLLEN, *e.*
POLLINGER, *e.* } a beheaded tree.
Poll-axe, *s.* an axe for knocking bullocks, &c. on head.
POW-HEAD, *n.*
PO-HEAD, *n.* } a head-head, or all-head, a tad-pole.
TAD-POLE, a toad-head.
POHEADS, *n.* musical notes, *quasi* tadpoles.
Poll, to take heads, at elections.

—R. Stems.

PAR, *w.* to inclose or shut up, as in the house.
PARRED, up.
PARYARD, *n.*
PAR, *e.*
PARRICK, *w.* } an inclosure for cattle.

PL*NG.

TO plunge or strike down or into;
To plunge at or after a thing;
To plunge or strike about.

—NGE.

Plunge.
Plunger, a piston.
Plungeon, a sea-bird.

—NK.

PLUNKY, *e.* } stout, plug-like.
PLUGGY, *e.* }

—G.

Plug, } what strikes in.
PLOG, *s.* }
PLEG, *Fr.* } (see PLACK).
Plague, }

—DGE.

PLODGE, *n.* to plunge.
Plodge, *n.* } to plunge through water or mud.
PLOWD, *n.* }
Bludgeon, } a striker.
Pludgeon, }
Pledge, a striking, (of hand in hand?)

—K.

Pluck, to plunge for.
PLOCK, a chopping-plock, a block to strike or chop on.
PLACK, *Fr.*
PLECK, *n.* } a spot, a place.
PLACK, *n.*
PLOCK, *w.* a small field.

The type of what are meant by these four words with plague, seems to be the small space or spot marked up or out by a blow on a surface.

Stub roots.

Play, to strike about the limbs, &c.
PLAY, *e.* to boil, strike about.
PLAW, *e.* to parboil.
PLIE, *n.* fold, what strikes down.
Plough, what plunges, (into the ground).

—SK.

Pleach,
PLUSH,
PLESH, *w.* } to strike down horizontally hedge-stems in laying a hedge.
Plash.
Blash.
Pleach, to strike in, twine.

—M. Stems.

PLEO-MA, what plunges or strikes down.
Plum-line, a line plunging right down.
Plump-down, perpendicularly down.
PLUMP, *w.* a pump, plunger.
Plumper.

—B. Stems.

PLUFF, *n.* a blow.
PLOTE, *n.* to pluck feathers.
PLOUTH, *n.* to wade through water.
Plod, to plunge deep into business, &c.
Plight, a case which one is plunged into.
PLET, *n.* / Plait, } to plunge in and out, a plait.
PLUNT, *w.* a striker, a big-nobbed walking-stick.
Plunder, what is plunged or pounced on.
PLOUNCE, *e.* to plunge with a loud noise.

PR*NG.

TO put forth, in a striking form, to any sense or to the mind as to—
The feeling—in upstickingness;
The taste—in sharpness;

The sight—in prinking gaiety of colours or clothing;

The mind—in mind-striking action, or up-stickingness of behaviour.

—NG.

PRANG, *w.* finely clad.
Prong.

—NK.

PRINK, *s. w.* fine.
PRANKED, of divers colours.
PRANKING, *n.* proud, showing off oneself.
Pranks, actions, to show off.
PRENK, PRINK, PRONK, } *n.* pert, prinking.
PROG, *e.* Pry. } to be sharp, to prick.
PROG, *n.* PROGGLE, *n.* } to be sharp, to prick.
Prig, one who prinks.
PREGE, *Fr.* to point with the fingers or a stick.
PROGE, a prong.

—K.

Prick.
Prickle.
PRICKER, *n.* a brad-awl.
PRICKED, *s.* sharp, as beer.

PRITCH, *n.* sour beer.
——— *w.* to prick holes, as in leather.
——— *e.* a tool to prick holes.
Eel-pritch, *e.* an eel-spear.
PERK, *w.* prinking, proud.
——— *e.* brisk, sharp.
PERK UP, to become brisk.
PERK, *e.* a wooden frame by which to put up planks to dry.

—M. Stems.

PREA-MA, what prinks, or is upsticking, or sharp.
PRIM, *e.* the spindle-tree.
Prim, prinking.
PRIME, *e.* to trim up the stems of trees; to prink up, as a man with drink, or a gun with powder.
PRIMP, *n.* to be prinking.

—D. Stems.

Proud, prinking, upsticking oneself.
Proud-flesh, upsticking flesh.
Pretty, prinky.
PROD, Brad, *w.* } a brad-awl.
BRODDLE, *n.* to prick holes.

—N. Stems.

PRIN, *n.* what is sharp, a pin.

PRIN-COD, *n.* a pin-cushion.
PRIN-COX, *n.* pert, lively fellow.
Print, primarily to prick.
Prune, to prink up trees.

—L. Stems.

Prilled, sour, sharp.

F*N G.

1.

TO take, seize;
To handle in any way.

2.

To snatch itself off.

3.

To do many kinds of limb actions, of taking or seizing, or handling, as to fetch, feel, fidget, fight, &c.

4.

To take in a space or a body.

—NG.

Fang, } what takes.
Finger, }

FANG, *w.* to take tight and bind up a wounded limb, to stop the bleeding.

FANG, *w.* to get or earn money.

Fangle, to take a new thing or fashion.

—NK.

FUNK, *e.* what is caught by fire, touchwood, what is taken in by the smell.

Funk, } a taking, a being seized with a violent anger, or other strong feeling.
VEATH, *w.* }

Fingle, *n.* to take, entangle.

—G.

Feague, to take in hand for correction.

FOGGER, *n.* a handler, a wandering chapman.

Petty-fogger, a handler of small wares, or small jobs.

Faggot, a taking up or binding, as of wood.

Fag, } to handle, work.
FEG, *n.* }

FOGY, a fidgety man.

FUG, *Fr.* shy, snatching itself away.

Fowl, (Fugel), a bird.

—DGE.

FADGE, *n.* a taking up together, faggot, bundle.
FADGY, *s.* / FUDGY, } a thick bundle of a man.
Fudgel, *n.* a bundle of a child.
Fidget, a snatching action of the limbs.
Fidge, *n.* to sprawl about.

—K.

FECK, *n.* handlesomeness, activity.
FECKLE, *n.* to take, hold, entangle.
Fukes, *n.* locks of hair.
FIKE, *n.* a taking, a fidget.
FICK, *n.* to kick or strike about.
VOKET, *w.* to stir from place to place.
VEAKING, *w.* fretful, fidgety.
Fox, what snatches?

—CH.

Fitch, Fitchet, Fitchat, Fitchen, Fitchel, } so called from its activeness, or its catchsomeness?
FOOTCH, *w.* / Fetch, } to take, get.

Stub roots.

FEO, *o.*
Few, } one taking, a small lot.
"A good few," *w.* a good quantity.
"A few broth," *w.* a quantity of broth.
FAW-GANG, *n.* gipsies, and other wandering sets.
Fee, what is taken.
FEW, *n.* to take (in barter?), to take on, try.

From F*NG, to take, come several words of foeship, which meant the taking or handling of men.

Fiend.
Foe.
Feud.
Fight.

And also another set of words of fitness; for the word *fit* is a —D stem of f*ng; and means what is well taken by another thing.

FEAGS, FEEGS, *Fr.* to fit, to take well.
FEY, *w.* to do fittingly.
FEW, a fitting way of action.
FEWSOME, *n.* fitting, taking.
FADGE,
FAY, } to take well.

Fair, FAEGER, taking, handsome.
FEE, FEY, *n.* to make fitting, to clean.
To fey meadows, to cleanse them.
To fey a pond, to clear it of mud.
To fey corn, to winnow it.
FEYING, *n.* a making fitting; also filth cleared away.
Fain, (faegen), feeling oneself to fay, glad.

—ST. Stems.

Fist, what holds or takes up.
Fast, FEST, *n.* } holding, or holden strongly.
Fast, in a snatching way.
FISTLE, *n.* Fissle, *n.* } to fidget.

—S. Stems.

VAZE, *w.* to stir the air in a room, by brisk motion.
VUSTIN-fume, *w.* a wild stirring of anger.
Fuss, a taking, fidgety action.
FESS, *w.* fussy.
FUSSOCK, a fussy man.
FIZGIG, a fussy gadabout.
FIZMER, *e.* to fidget, stir.
FUZZEN, *n.* what is taken, food.
VUSTLE up, *w.* to cover or wrap up.

—SK. Stems.

FASH, *n.* to teaze, to fidget.

—M. Stems.

Feo-ma, what takes, feels.

Fumble,
FAMPLE, *Fr.* } to feel, grope, to touch lightly.
FIMBLE, *e.*

FAMBLE-CROP, *e.* the first or taking stomach of ruminants.

—B. Stems.

FOB, to take in, deceive.
Fop.
Fib.
Fob, what takes in, a small pocket.
FAFFLE, *n.* to fumble, take lightly.

—D. Stems.

F*D, to take lightly, play, joke.
FAD, *s. e.* a frivolous joke, or play.
FADDLE, to handle lightly, dandle, play with.
Fother, what is taken at once, a load, a weight.

Vat,
Faet, *o.* } what takes, or contains.

Food,
Fodder, } what is taken?

Fuddle.
Foster.
Feather, (see FECKLE).

I rather doubt whether *foot* in the names of some plants means a *foot;* why should it in

Birds-foot,
Goose-foot,
Crow-foot,
Colts-foot?
Fit, } what is taken well with another
FET, *n.* } thing.
FITTLE, *e.* } to make fitting.
FETTLE, *n.* }
VITTY, *w.* }
FETE, *m.* } fitting.
FETISH, *o.* }
FITTEN, *w.* } a taking in, deceit.
VITTEN, *w.* }
Faith, what takes, or holds fast.
Fetter, what takes, or holds.

—M. Stems.

Faeth-ma, *o.* what takes in, a
Fathom, the ring taken in by the arms as clasping a tree.

—N. Stems.

Fan, *s.* to teaze, banter, beat.
Fan?
VINNY, *w.* a skirmish.
Fun.
Fawn.

Fond, taken, captivated?
Find, to take, get.

—L. Stems.

Feel, to take in by a sense.
FEEL, *n.* to smell.
Foul, (Fúl, *o.*), seems to have meant what gives a bad stench.
Fulsome.

—M. Stems.

FOLMA, *s.* what feels, hand, finger, or foot.
File, what takes by littles.
FELTER, *n.* to take, hold, entangle.
FELT, *e.* a tangled growth of weeds.
Felt, tangled fur, &c.
Fall, to take, or strike on.
Fold, to take in.
Fallow, to handle, work, (the ground).
Field, what is worked, the ground?
Full, taken up, as room.
FOULTH, *n.* / FOUTH, *n.* } fulness, plenty.
Fellow, one taken with another.
FELLOES, / FELKS, *n.* } what follow, or go on together.
Follow.
F*L, to take all of a surface; to hide, cover over.
FEILJE, *Fr.*

FEAL, *n.* to hide.
FELL, to fell, the edge of cloth.
Fell, what covers, a hide, a skin.
FELLON, *n.* a hide-disease of cows.

—M. Stems.

FEOL-MA, what covers, a Film.
FELLOM, *w.* a whitlow.

—R. Stem.

Furl, to take up or in, (a sail).

—M. Stems.

Feor-ma, Feorm, *o.* } what is taken, food.
Farmer, a foodman.
Feorma, Form, FOUROM, *n.* } what takes or bears, a form, bench.
Fire, what takes up, or consumes?
Furze, what is readily fire-taken.
Fear, a taking or seizure of passion.
Fare, { to take, bear, carry; price of being taken.
FARAND, *n.* ready for faring, a way of carrying on a thing.
OLD-FARAND, old-fashioned.

Ferry.
FERE, *n.* a farer with, mate, companion.
VARROW, } a cow or sow going on over the year
FAR, *Fr.* } without breeding.
Fare, what are borne, a litter of pigs.
Furrow.
Furlong, } a measure.
FURLOT, *n.* }

There are relics of stems of the root F*NG, or a root, F*NG, meaning something of wetness or dampness.

—G.

Fog, wet, or dampness.
FOG, *n.* the wet-bred plant, moss.

—K.

FUKT, *Swed.* moisture, dampness.

—ST.

FOIST, *e.* }
FEIST, *e.* } fustiness, mildew from damp.
FISTINESS, *e.* }
FUST, *e.* }
FEAUSEN, *n.* moisture, taste.

—B.

FOB, *s.* froth, foam.

—M.

FEO-MA.
Foam.

—N.

Fen, mud, wet land.
Fenny.
FENNY,
VINNY, *w.* } blue mould (cheese) from wet.
VINNIED, *w.*

FL*NG

1.

TO go flyingly, as the air or a body through the air, or flowingly as a liquid.
To fly, flee, spring about.

2.

Make flee, scare.
Since the surface of a liquid is flat or level, it was taken as a type of what is—

3.

Flat, or level.

This root, FL*NG, may be called the fluid root.

—NG.

Fling.
FLING, *n.* to throw, deceive.

—NK.

Flanker, a flying fire-spark.
Flunky, one who flies on errands, at call?

—NCH.

Flinch.

—G.

FLIG, *e.* that can fly, as young birds.
Flight.
Flag, what flutters, a banner.
FLEGGED, *e.* } that can fly, fledged.
FLIGGED, *e.* }
FLIGGER, to fly a little.
FLIGGERS, *s.* young fledged birds.
FLIGGERS, *e.* what flutters, the flag, *Iris Pseudacorus.*
Flog, to beat with flying strokes.
Fleg, *n.* kick, a flying blow.
Flail, (Flaegel), what flies.
FLOUGH, *n.* cold blowing, bleak.

—DGE.

Fledged, that can fly.

—K.

FLACKER, *n.* to fly a little, flutter.
FLACK, *n.* to flutter.
FLECK, *e.* to hang loose, or flying.
FLACKEN, *n.* to beat the wings quick.
FLACKET, *n.* a woman with loose flying hair, or apparel.
Flick, *w.* to touch with a flying point, as a whip-lash.
FLACK, *e.* } Flicker.
FLICKS, *e.* what is so light as to fly, the fur of a hare, &c.
FLUCK, to flow about.
Flock.
Flax, what flies, light?

—CH.

FLEECH, *n.* to frighten, make flee.
FLITCH, *e.* to fly from place to place.

Flay, *n.* to fright, make fly.
Fly.
Flea.
Flaw, a flying asunder, crack.
Flew, for the flowing of air and smoke.

—ST. Stems.

Fluster, a flurry.

—S. Stems.

FLAZZARD, *n.* a woman with loose flying hair, or apparel.

FLAZZ, *e.* } fledged as young birds.
FLAZZY, *e.* }

FLIZ, *n.* to fly off.

FLIZZOMS, *e.* } what fly off, small off-flying
FLIZZING, *n.* } particles.

—SK. Stems.

Flash, what flies.

FLUSK, *n.* to fly out in anger.

FLUSH, *w.* that can fly, of young birds.

FLISK, *n.* to skip, bounce.

FLUSH, *e.* the stream from a mill-wheel.

FLOUSH, *s.* to make water fly by beating.

Flush-hole, a hole to take off flowing water.

Flask, a vessel for fluids.*

Flisk, *n.* to fret at the yoke.

Flesh, } what feels as a fluid rather than a
FLAESC, *o.* } fixed solid.

—M. Stems.

FLEA-MA, *o.* what flies, an arrow.

FLIG-MA, *o.* what flies.

Fleam, } a lancet in the shape of an arrow-
Flem, } head.

* Several stems of the root *fl*ng* are applied to vessels for fluids, as flagon, flacket, flask.

"Wej freazje de flieme, meer as dy swolme," *Fr.*

"We fear the lancet more than the tumor."

FLIGME-GAIRY, a flying dressed thing, a gaudily dressed woman.

Flimsy, flyingly, light, or thin.

Flam, Flummery, *n.* } flyingly—light talk.

—B. Stems.

Flabby, loose, fluid-like.

Flap, Flop, } to beat the wings, &c. flutter.

Flip, to strike with a flying point, as a whip.

Flap, FLAFF, *n.* FLAFFER, *n.* } to flutter, flap.

Flipe, *n.* the rim of a hat.

—D. Stems.

Flutter.

Flitter-mouse, flying mouse, bat.

Flight.

Flit.

Fleet.

Flath, *w.* dirt, flying dirt? as from a wheel.

FLOTHERY, flimsy, flyingly light.

FLAUTER, *n.* to be in a flying anger.

Flout,
FLOWT,
FLITE,
FLEEGT, *n.*
FLAAT, *n.*
} to be scared, scold, scare.

FLETE, *Fr.* an inflowing, abundance.
Flute, what is blown into.
FLAY, *n.*
FLAIT, *s.*
} to scare, frighten.

FLAY-CRAW, *n.* scare-crow.
FLAYSOME, *n.* scaring, frightful.
FLOW, *n.* fleeing, soon scared.

—N. Stems.

FLEAN, *o.* what flies, an arrow.
Flint, an arrow stone.
FLINT, *Fr.* a gun.
FLINDERS, *w.* small off-flying bits.

"He hit it all to flinders."

Flounce.
Flaunt.
FLUNTER, *n.* to be in flying haste.
FLANT-MA, *o.* what flies.
FLATHER-MA, *o.* what flutters.
Flantum-flatherum, a woman flaringly dressed.

—R. Stems.

Flare.

Flurry.
FLARANCE, *n.* flurry.
FLEER, *n.* to laugh, or smile flirtingly.
Flirt, to flutter giddily about.
Flirtigigs, *n.* a flirting girl.
FLURCH, a flowing in, abundance.
FLURING, *n.* a brood.

FL*NG.

With the meaning of flatness.

—NGE.

Flange.

—NK.

Flank.

—G.

FLAHS, *n.* } top sods for fuel.
FLAWS, *n.* }
FLAG, *e.* parings of turf.
——— *n.* a square greensward once used for thatch.
Flag-stone.
Flaughter, *n.* off-pared turf.
FLEACHES, *s.* the portions into which timber is cut by the saw.

—K.

FLEEOK, *n.* } of bacon.
Flitch, }

FLEEOK, *n.* a flat surface of staves, or cords to dry oat-cakes.

FLAKE, *w.* a hurdle, *n.* a rack.

FLOOK, a flat animal in the liver of cothed sheep, also plaice or flounder; the flat part of an anchor.

Fleck, *n.* a spot.

Fleich, *n.* to smooth, or be smooth, to flatter.

Flay, to pare off a flat or thin surface.

Fleece.

—S.

FLUZ, *n.* to flatten, blunt.

—SK.

Flush, flat or level with a surface.

—D.

Flat.

FLUE, *e.* shallow, thin.

FLEW, FLEU, FLUISH, *n. s.* washy, thin, as of liquor.

Float.

FLET, *s.* what floats or is thin, cream.

FLEET, *n.* to skim off cream.

FLEETED, *n.*
FLIT, *m.*
FLET, *e.*
FLOTTEN,
} milk, skimmed milk.

FLEETINGS, *n.* cream or curds.
FLET, cheese, skimmilk cheese.
FLEET, *n.* a flat bog.
FLEET, a channel filled with shallow water at high tide.
Flood.
Float, to cover a wall with thin plaster.
FLOT, *n.* to skim or prepare grass ground for burning.
Flat.

—N.

Flounder.
FLAUN, *n.* a custard.
FLAN, *n.* broad, flat, shallow, thin.

—R.

Floor, what is flat, or level.

F R*N G.

1.

TO be or make free or loose of constraint, in motion, action, or substance.

2.

To fret, or chafe, by loose motion or action.

3.

To go off, be far gone.

FR*NG.

—NK.

Frank, free.

—NGE.

Fringe? what is loose.

—G.

Frog, what frisks.
FRUGGAN, *n.* a pole to loosen about the coals in an oven.
FRAG, *m.* loose people.
FROG-MA, what is loose.
FROGGAM, a loosely-dressed woman.
FROUGH, *n.* loose, weak, brittle.

—DGE.

FRIDGE, *n.* to fret, rub.

—K.

FRECKENS, *e.* } marks like those of frettings or
Freckles, } chafings?
Freak, a free irregular action.
Frock, a loose garment.

—CH.

VREACH, *w.* freely, willingly.

Fratch, *n.*
Fray, } a chafing, a quarrel.

Stub roots.

Free.

FROW, *n.* a loose slattern.

Though frow, frau, a lady, seems to have meant a free woman.

FROWER, *s.* a tool for splitting off laths.

—ST.

FRIST, *n.* to sell loose, or on trust.

—SK. Stems.

Frisk.

Fresk, *n.*
FROSK, *n.* } a frog.
FROSH, *n.*

FRESHER, *e.* a small frog.

Fresh water.

FRASK, *n.*

Fresh, with drink, frisky.

Freshet, flowing, or overflowing water.

FRUM, *w.* overflowing.

—S. Stems.

FRAZZLE, *e.* to unravel.

FRAIL, *e.* to fret, or unravel cloth.

Frizzle.

Frieze, a loose-woven cloth.

Frouzy, loose, flaring.
Fraze, *e.* to break or tear off.
FRAZE, of paper, *n.* half a quarter of a sheet.

—D. Stems.

Fret.
Fritter.
Frittish, *n.* chafingly cold.
Froth, what is loose, or made by chafing water, &c.
Freight. } an off-going ship's load.
FRACT, *Fr.* }

—M. Stems.

FREA-MA, what is loose.
FRUMPLE, *e.* to rumple, wrinkle.
FREA-MA, what is wide off, or loose from rule.
FREM, *n.* } foreign, strange, unusual.
FREM'D, *n.* }
FREA-MA, what is of loose particles or parts.
FRIM, *n.* } brittle, loose.
FRUM, *n.* }
FRAM, *n.* }
FROWGH, *n.* }
FRAMPUT, *n.* a (loose?) ring to fasten cows in the stall.
FRUMP, *e. s.* a chafing, scolding woman.
FRUMPY, *e.* coarsely-chafing.
FRUMP, *n.* } to chafe, scold.
FRAPE, *e.* }

FRAMPLED, *e. s.* free, loose, froward.
FREM, *n.* free-grown, handsome.
FRUM, *w.* free-growing, as corn.

—N. Stems.

Friend, (freond), a free-er, as foe, (fogman), seems to mean a taker.

—L. Stems.

Frill, what is loose.
Frolick, loose, free action.
FRAILIES, *e.* loose unsubstantial delicacies, frothy compliments.

G*N G.

1.

TO go, stir, act, as
To go round or spin;
To go to and fro, shake;
To go, as a machine.

2.

To give room for going, or stirring, as a gap.

3.

To be of go-some form, as globular for rolling, or pointed for going through a body.

4.

To make a sound the type of which was that of a going body.

—NG.

Gang, to go.
Gang, men that go together.
Gangweek, *n.* a boundary-beating week, Rogation week.
JINGLE, *n.* to stir, shake.
Jangle, to stir in anger.
Jingle, } to make the sound of shaking bodies.
JINK, *n.* }

—NK.

JINK, *n.* to dodge, turn a corner.
JENK, *n.* to ramble, jaunt.

—G.

Gag, to stop the going of the mouth?
Whirl-gig.
Gig, a light-going vehicle.
Giggle, to keep wagging or stirring.
GIG, *e.* a silly unsteady fellow.
Giglet, a giggling girl.
GIGGISH, *e.* like a gig, an unsteady fellow.
Jug, the vessel that is to go round?
JUG, *w.* a common run for cattle.
Jog, to move with slight strokes.
Joggle.

Juggle, to move the hands quickly.
Agog.
Jig, a dance of light strokes.
JUGGLE-mere, *w.* a quagmire, moving ground.
JAGGER, *n.* } a rambler, pedlar.
GAGGER, *s.* }
JAG, (of hay), as much as one goes with at a time, a cart load, or man load.

Jig-ma, } what goes.
Jiggum-bob, }
GOG, a ball, what is rolling.
GOGGY, *n.* an egg.
GOOSE-GOGS, *e. w.* gooseberries.
Goggle-eyes, round rolling eyes.

—DGE.

Gudgeon, *s. w.* the end axes on which a roller moves.

—K.

GECK, *n.* to toss the head in disdain.

Jack. I hardly think that Jack, which is an element of many English words, is a form of the name John. It seems to carry some meaning of to go, to stir, or to act as a machine, or *ineundi*, as applied to the male of some animals.

Jack, for roasting.
Jack, the pike, (fish).

Jack-wi'-the-lantern, } the *ignis fatuus.*
Jacket-a-wad, }
Jack-a-dandy.
Jack-a-napes.
Jack-a-lent.
Jack, a leather beer jug, } vessels that go round?
Jack, a small jug, }
Jack-ass.
Jocky.

—ST. Stems.

Gust, a going of wind.
Guest, who goes.
GOISTER, *s.* to be stirring, frolicksome.
Jostle.

—S. Stems.

GIZEN, *n.* to go open, crack.
GIZE, } way of going or acting.
GISE, }
Guise, }
GUZZLE, a drain.
GIZLE, } *n.* to walk mincingly.
JIZLE, }
Gizzard, } what goes or moves, to grind
GIZZERN, *n.* } food.
GOSSOCK, *e.* a strong gust of wind.
Gasp, to open the mouth or breath-way, to take in breath.
Guess, to take in.

—SK. Stems.

Gush, a fast going of fluid.
Gash, an opening.

—M. Stems.

GIG-MA, } what moves, or goes.
GEA-MA, }
JAUM, } of a door, on which it moves.
JAM, }
Jump.
Jumble.
GIM, *e.* a timber-carriage.
GIMMY, *w.* } a hinge.
GIMMACE, *w.* }
GIMMER, *n.* a jointed hinge.
Gimcrack, } what goes.
GIMSON, *e.* }
Gimblet.
JUM, *e.* a jolt from concussion.
Game, }
Gambol, } action in sport.
Gammon, }
GAM, *n.* to mock.
GAMMERELS, *w.* the lower legs.
GAMBREL, *w.* } butchers' leg-sticks.
GAMMEL, *w.* }
JAMMOCK, *e.* to shake, or beat up soft.
G**M. }
GOAM, *n.* } to take or let in, grasp, clasp.
GOOM, *n.* }

GAWM, *n.* to take in, understand.
GUMSHON, comprehension.
GAWMLESS, *n.* dull of comprehension.
Gums, what take in the teeth.
GUMP, *s.* } a silly fellow of little comprehen-
GOMEREL, } sion.
GOFF, *s.* corn taken into the barn.

—B. Stems.

G*B, } to strike a blow, or to strike off in
J*B, } motion.
JOB, *e. w.* to strike or peck.
Wood-JOBBER, the wood-pecker.
Nut-JOBBER, the nut-hatch, (bird).
Job, a *stroke* of work.
JOBBET, JOBBEL, *s.* a small stroke of work, in hay or straw carrying, a small lot.
JUB, *s.* to strike the ground, as a heavy-stepping horse.
GIBBET, *s.* a throw-cudgel to beat down apples.
GIBBON, *n.* a nut-hook.
GIB-staff, *n.* a quarter-staff.
The horse GIBS or JIBS, *e. s.* strikes off, or starts suddenly, thence
GIBBER, and JIBBY, of a horse.
JIFFY, GIFFY, in a *jiffy*, in the time of a stroke.
GIFFLE, *e.* to be fidgety, keep starting.
GEB, *n.* to toss up the eyes and face.
JIBB, *m.* a stiller to bear a barrel.

Gibe.
G*B, what goes, jaws, mouth, or going room, an opening.
GOB, *n.* gab, mouth.
Gab, (gift of the).
GAB, to prate.
Gabble, Gobble, noisy talk, mouth sounds.
Gabble, little mouth.
GABBLE-RATCHERS, *n.* mouth stretchers, chattering birds.
GOB-string, *n.* a bridle.
GOB, GOBBET, a mouthful.
GOBIN, *n.* GABY, *w.* a mouthy clown.
Jabber, Gibber, GOWER, JOWER, *w.* } to talk fast.
Gibberish.
GABBERNS, *w.* large rambling rooms, or houses.
GUBBERN, *w.* a dirt-drain or hole.
Gap, an opening.
Gape, GAUP, *n.* GAWF, *n.* } to open the mouth with wonder.
GAVISON, GAUPS, *s.* } one who gawfs, or gapes.
Oaf, (GOAF).
JOSINGS, *w.* scolding.
GOFFRAM, *n.* an oaf.
GAPESNES, a sight to gape at.
GOPING-full, what is taken in by the hand or fist.

—T. Stems.

Gate.

Gait, a way of going on, in motion, or behaviour.

GEAT, *n.* a street or road.

KNIFE-GEAT, *n.* a customary right to go in turn with one's knife to others' tables.

GOATS, *n.* stepping-stones.

Goat? from its wandering climbing habits?

JOT, *w.* } to move suddenly by a blow, nudge,
JUT, *w.* } jolt.

Jet?

Jetsam, } what has wandered?
GEATS-MA, }

Giddy, with the head going round.

Forget, to let go off, or shed from the mind.

GATTLE-HEAD, *s.* a forgetful fellow.

GOTE, }
GOWT, *s.* } a drain.
GUTE, *e.* }

GUTTER, a spout, or drain.

GUTTER, to shed off, as a candle gutters.

GUTTER, *w.* to swallow greedily.

Guttle, }
GUDDLE, *w.* } to drink greedily.
Guzzle, }

GAAD, Gad, *Fr.* what goes with, a fellow thing of a pair, as one of a pair of shoes.

"Da's de gaading derto," *Fr.*
"There's the fellow thereto."

To gad, to go about with fellows or friends.
Gather, to go up, as fellow things.
To-GETHER, *e.* a set of fellow men, as,
Here's a nice day together, *i. e.* mates or friends.
SPAR-GAD, *w.* a sharp stick bent into fellow-prongs, for thatching.

G*D is also what readily goes on in a body, what is stiff and sharp, a spike.

Goad.
Gad, a graver, a long stick.
Gad-fly.
Gatten-tree? Gatter-bush? Gayter-tree. } cornus, prick-wood.

—N. Stems.

GAIN, *n.* well-going, handy.
GAINEST-WAY, *n.* the road most gone, or beaten.
GANNER, *n.* a tramp.
GAIN-COPE, *s.* to go over a field by a short cut.
GANT, *e.* merriment, sport, a village fair, or wake.
Jaunt, a going somewhere, as for pleasure.
Gin, Gun, Jinny, } what goes or acts, as a machine.
JOUNCE, to jolt, or shake.
GINNERS, *n.* the gills of a fish.
HEART-GUN, *w.* a heart movement, or pain.

BARN-GUN, *w.* a fiery pimple on the skin.
JUNDIE, *n.* to jostle.
Yawn, GANT, *n.* GANNY, *w.* } to open a passage.
GAWNY, *w.* a wide-mouthed simpleton.
GONNEREL, *n.* GONNERHEAD, *n.* } an empty head, a dunce.

—L. Stems.

Yawl, a little ship's vessel to go on shore and back.
Gael-an, *o.* Gallow, } to make go away.
GALLY, *w.* to frighten.
GALLY-CROW, *w.* a scare-crow.
GALLY-BEGGER, *w.* a bug-bear.
GOLL, GAWL, *n.* the underground channel of a water-spring, as a sand-gawl.
GOOL, *n. e.* a ditch, a stream.
GULL, *n. e.* a flood-worn hollow.
——— *n. e.* to wash out soil.
GILL, *n.* a stream dell.
Gully, a small stream, channel.
Gully-hole, *e.* the mouth-hole of a drain, or sewer.
GILL, *n.* a woody glen with a stream channel.
GYLE, *s.* GALE, *n.* work, working or fermenting.

GILSE, *n.* a periodic spring in the fields.
Gullet.
Gulp, } to swallow eagerly.
GOLSH, *n.* }
Gill, what moves or vibrates, the gills of a fish.
2. Flags or throat-pieces of a fowl.
3. Throat-flesh, or skin under the chin of a fat man.
4. A rivulet.
Gill, a measure, one throat-swallowing?
Gallon, a great gill?
GOLLS, what move, or act? hands, fists, paws.
GILLIE, a hand at work, a servant.
GOWPEN, *n.* a hollowed handful.
GOWPENS, *n.* two hollowed handsful.
GULLY, a hand-knife, a big knife.
GAUL, *n.* a mover, a lever.
GAUL, *s.* a passage, or open space, in a copse, or cornfield.
GEAL, *n.* to throb, as fingers with cold.
Gall, to pain the mind.

This stem seems to mean also to move with wanton motions, whence

Gâl, *o.* wantonness, pleasure.
GEILEN, *Ger.* GAL-STEIN, *Fr.* wanton-stones, *testiculi.*
GALE, *w.* a castrated old bull.

GALLEJAGTE, *Fr.*
GALLIVANTÈN, *w.* } pleasure-hunting.
GALLIGANTÈN,
Geld.
Gelding.
GELD, GELT, GEILT, *n.* YELL, *n.* barren, or castrated.
GELT-GIMMER, *n.* a castrated, or barren ewe.
GILT, a spayed sow.
GILE, *Fr.* to entice to gâl, pleasure, whence
Guile.
Beguile.
GILDER, *n.* a bird-snare.
GOWD, GOWDY, *n.* } wanton.
GOLD, *n.*
Jilt, a woman of sportive behaviour.
Gloppen, *n.* to startle, frighten.

Stems of sound

(4).

GOLL, *n.* } to blow with a hollow sound.
GOWL, *n.*
Gale, of wind.
GAL, *o.* to sing.
Nightingale.
GOLLOW, *n.* to shout, bluster.
GULE, *w.* to laugh, chuckle.
GULDER, *n.* to talk loud.
Yelp.

—R. Stems.

GAR, *n.* to act, to make.
GARLE, *e.* to mismake, spoil.
Gar, *o.* what readily goes into a body, a javelin, spear.
Garlick, spear-like.
Gear, what goes, or acts.
Ear, to work (the ground).
JOWER, *n.* to jolt, push.
Jerk.
Yearn, to work, stir.
Jeer, to make derisive motions.
Year, a going round.
GARE, to go round, as a giddy head seems to do.
GARE-BRAINED, *s.* } heedless.
GARTLE-HEADED, *e.* }
GARGET? *e.* a disease of sheep.
Yarn, (Garn), what is wound round.
Garland.

—M. Stems.

GEAR-MA, what goes.
GEARUMS, *n.* a going state.
Out of gearums, out of order.
(G)EAR-MA, } what works.
Arm, }
G*R, to go round, take in.
Gird.
Girt.

Girth.
Garter. }
GARTEN, *n.* }
Garth.
Girdle.
GIRD, *n.* a hoop.
Garden.
Yard.
GARZLE, *n.* fence-making wood.
GIRD, *n.* a go, a fit, or spasm.

G**L. }
Yellow. } An odd stem?
GOWL, *n.* the gum of the eye.
GULL, *s.* the bloom of the willow.
GULLS, *m.* unfledged birds.
GULPH, *e.* a very young animal.
GOL, *Fr.* harmless.
Gull, one easily cheated (as if an unfledged bird).

G*R.

An odd stem.

GÓR, *o.* }
GORE, *e.* } mire, liquid filth.
GOR, *n. s.* miry, dirty.
GERRED, *w.* }
GIRRED, *w.* } dirty, daubed.
GOR-MA, *o.* what smears.
GORM, *w.* to smear.

G L*N G.

THE types of the meanings of the root-forms and stems of this root are found with the reflection of light from a smooth surface, and the smooth surface itself, and, therefore, the root means—

1.

To cast light or sight, or to strike off like light reflected from a smooth body, and,

2.

To be smooth, or level, in surface or motion.

This root may be taken as the water-face-root.

—NCH.

GLUNCH, *n.* to look fire-eyed from anger.

—G.

Glig, *o.* } smooth sounds.
Glee, } music, singing.
Glee.
GLEG, *n.* a glance.

—K.

G-luck, a going on smoothly.

GLACKY, *n.* glad.
GLEEK, *n.* to be smooth, or to smooth one, to beguile.
GLECK, *n.* } smooth, glib.
GLEY, *n.* }

Stub stems.

Glow.
GLOW, *s. w.* to stare.
GLY, } to squint.
GLEE, *n.* }
GLEA, *n.* } askew.
A-GLEA, *n.* }

—ST. Stems.

Glisten.
Glister.

—S. Stems.

Gloze.
Gloss.
Glass.
GLOUSE, *e.* a strong gleam of heat.
GLAIZIE, *n.* glittering.

—SK. Stems.

GLISK, *n.* to glitter.
GLUSKY, *e.* hot with anger.

—M. Stems.

GLEA-MA.
Gleam.

GLIMA, a glance.
GLIM, *n.* to glance.
GLUM, *w.* a sudden heat.
GLOAMING.
Glimmer.
Glimpse. }
GLEMTH, *e.* }
Gloom.

—B. Stems.

GLOP, *Ches.* to stare.
Glib, smooth-going.
GLAFFER, *Ches.* }
GLAFER, *Ches.* } to smooth, to flatter.
GLAVE, *n.* smooth.
GLIFF, *n.* a glance.

—D. Stems.

GLED, *Fr.* smooth, as a keen knife.
Glide, to go smoothly, slide.
GLAD, }
GLAID, } smooth-going, as a door on its hinges.
Glad.
GLADE, *s.* a smooth gliding stream.
Glade, a smooth opening in a wood.
GLADDEN, *n.* to thaw.
GLEED, *n.* a bright coal.
Gleet, to be slippery by a fluid.
Gloat, to cast side glances.

Glitter.
GLOEWT.
GLOUT, *n.* to look sullen.
GLAT, *w.* a free-going gap, or shard.
Glotten, *m.* to startle aside.

—N. Stems.

GLINT, *n.* a glance.
GLENT, *n.* to glance askew.
GLĒN, *w.* to glance askew in derision.
GLENDER, *n.* to look with twinkling eyes.
Glance.
GLENTER, *n.* a curb-stone.
GLINCED, *s.* smooth, bright, as ice.
Gleen, to shine with heat, or polish.

—R. Stems.

GLORE, *n.* shiny mire.
Glare, brightness.
Glare, to glaze or brighten earthenware.
Glore, to glance askew.
GLOWER, *s.* } to stare.
GLOAR, *s.* }

G R * N G.

TO gripe, or crush; and so as
To grind or break.

To grave into a body by hard strokes.

To be cutting, or griping to the taste, or feeling, sharp.

—K. Stems.

GRIKE, *n.* a cleft in a rock.
GROWSOME, *s.* gripesome, or crushing.
Grisly.
GROW, *s.* / GRAW, *s.* / GROWSE, *n.* / GRY, — to have a sense of being grasped, or harrowed, to shudder.
GRIZE, *w.* / Graze, — to scrape, or grind on.
GRIZZLE, grin.
GRIZZLEDY-MUNDY, *w.* grinning-mouth, fool.

—ST. Stems.

GRUWZELJE, *Fr.* to grind to pieces.
Grist, what is ground.
GRIST, *w.* to grind the teeth.

—M. Stems.

GREA-MA, what does any act of the root GR*NG, thence

Grim, } griping, or grinning, cruel.
Grum, }

BE-GRUMPLED, made sour, or sharp.

GROM, *w.* a thatcher's reed-griper.

Grime, dirt that has griped, or graven into the skin, &c.

—B. Stems.

Grab.

Grabble.

GRABBY, *s.* a ditch.

GROBBELJE, *Fr.* to wash the hands, &c.

Grapple. }
Grubble. }

GROBBLE, *n.* to make holes.

Grub, what grubs in the earth.

GRUBE, *e.* a ditch.

Grope, to gripe slightly.

Grip, (of wheat), a reaper's handful.

Grip, *s.* to bite with the teeth.

Grip, *w.* a trench, furrow.

GRIPE, *s.* a little ditch.

GRIPE, *n.* } a dung-fork.
GRAPE, *n.* }

GRIPPEN, *n.* a clenched hand.

Gripple, a griping miser.

GRAFF, *n.* a ditch.
GRIFF, *n.* a deep valley with a rocky chasm at the bottom.
GROOF, *n.* } a hollow in the ground.
GROOP, *n.* }
Graft, } a graving of the bark of a tree.
Grift, }
Grove.
Groove.
Grave, *n.* to dig.
Graver.
Grovel.
Gravel.
GRUFFER, *w.* a miner.
GRAB, *w.* } what is sharp or sour.
Crab-apple, }
GRIBBLE, *w. s.* a seedling apple-tree.

—D. Stems.

Greed, a grasping of things.
Greedy.
Gride, to grave or cut up.
Grit, what is crushed.
Grout, coarse meal.
GURGENS, *e. w.* pollard-bran.

—N. Stems.

GRAIN, *e.* to gripe the throat, strangle.

GRAINS, *n.* the prongs of a fork.
GRANEN, *n.* the fork of a hill.
Grind.
Grin, } to grind with the teeth.
GRIZZLE, *w.* }
Grin, a trap, a snare.
GRINDLE, *e.* a small water-drain, a grate, lattice.
Grid-iron. }
Grind-iron. }
GRINT, *e.* grit.

Stems of sound.

From that of grinding or rubbing.

GRANK, *n.* to groan lowly.
GROWNGE, *n.* to growl.
Grudge, } to growl.
GRIZE, }
Grumble.
GRUFFLE, *e.* to growl a little, rattle in the throat.
GREET, *n.* to cry, weep aloud.
Groan.
GROW, *s.* to be troubled, to groan, moan.

GR**, (an odd root?)
Grow.
Grass, } what grows strongly.
Gorse, }

Graze.
GARSLE, *n.* small growth, branches for stopping gaps.
Gross.
GROSENS, *w.* little growths, duck-weed.
Great, what has grown.
Growth.

Groom, one who grows? a youth.

Green, the colour of growth.
Ground, place of growth.
Grain, what grows.
GRAIN, *n.* a branch.
Grain, of wood, or the skin, the growth of it. "Grained in," as in the skin.

GÖR, *Fr.* a girl, a grower?
Girl, diminutive of gör.
Grey, from the colour of growth in many wild animals?
GREYGLE, *w.* the blue-bell.
Greyhound. }
GRIGHOUND, *o.* }
Grisly, mingled grey.
GREESE, swine, (wild).

K*NG.

TO stop back anything.

1.

In or from free motion, as by choking a way, or by inclosing or stuffing.

2.

In continuation of substance, as by cutting short, or dividing.

3.

In the motion of its particles, as a fluid or soft body, by hardening it.

4.

In growth.

—NG.

CHINGLE, *n. e.* Shingle,	small divisions of stone, gravel, &c.
KING-COUGH, *n.* KINK-COUGH, *n.* Chin-cough, *n.*	a choking cough.

—NK.

KINK, *e.* to be entangled, stopped.
——— *n.* to be nearly choked, to breathe hard.
——— *n.* a choking fit of laughing or crying.

KINK, *s. e.* to stop running by knots in an over-twisted thread, or a running rope.

CANK, *n.* with the voice stopped, dumb.

CANK, *n.* } to whine with short-stopped sounds.
CAINGY, *n.* }

Cankered, } one who canks, a crabbed fellow.
CAINCLE, *n.* }

CANKER, *w. n.* what stuffs or chokes, a poisonous fungus.

CANKERS, caterpillars.

CANKER-WEED, ragwort.

CANKER-FRETE, verdigris.

CHINK, *e.* a sprain on the back, or loins; to cut in pieces.

Chunk, Chuck, *e.* a short cutting of wood.

Chink. }
CHANKER, *w.* }

—CH.

CANCH, *e.* a small division of corn in the straw, put into a corner of the barn, or an out-house, a division or spell of work.

—G.

CHOGS, *e.* the cuttings of hop-plants in the spring.

Chough, from its choke-like sound?

Cough.

KEG? }
CAG? }

—DGE.

CADGE, *n.* } to fill, stuff, as with food.
KEDGE, *n.* }
CADGER? *n.* } a meal or food carrier, or fisher-
KEDGER, } man.
Codger, KEDGE-belly, *n.* a glutton.
Cudgel, a short stick.
Cage, what stops from motion.

—K.

Cawk, to choke chinks.
Check.
Choke.
Coke, *n.* the core of an apple.
CAKER, *n.* to stop from slipping, to bind clogs with iron.
CAWKINS, *n.* } the hind part of a horse-shoe
COAKENS, *n.* } turned up.
CAWKER, *n.* }
COOK, *w.* } to throw for a catch, as a ball.
CHUCK, }
CHUCK, a short-cut chump of wood.
CHUCK-headed, *s.* } a blockhead.
CHUCKLE-headed, *s.* }
Chuck, of a lathe.

COKERED, *s.* cankered, rotten as timber.
KICK-HAMMER, *w.* a stammerer.
Kick.
KECK, to reach, as choking.
KECKER, *w.* the windpipe.
KECKLE, *n.* / Chuckle, } to laugh chokingly.
CHICK, *e.* chink, flaw, as in crockery.
Cock, a liquor stopper.
Chickweed, stuffed weed?
CHACK, CHAT, *n.* a lunch, stopper.
Cocket, *n.* pert, chuckling.
COCKME-DAINTY, *n.* finical in dress, or carriage.
COCKLING, *n.* / Chuckling? }
COCKLE, *s.* a stove with iron and brick flues, for hop drying.
COCKER, *n. w.* to indulge in eating.
COGGERS, *n. w.* / Cockers, *n. w.* } gaiters, short-cut leggings.
COCKERS and trashers, *n.* old feetless stockings and worn shoes.
COCK-BRUMBLE, *e. rubus fructicosus?*
Cock one's eye, to stop or shut it.
KIEK, *Fr.* / KEEK, *n.* } to peep, cock one's eye.
COCKEY, *e.* a filth stopper, the grate over the common sewer.
COCKS neckling, or falling head-foremost.

COCKS headlings, *s.* a game of boys mounting over each other's heads.
COCKED, affronted, bawlked.
COKERS, *n.* slip-stoppers, rims round wooden shoes.
COCKERNONY, a top lock of hair.
COOK, *n.* to disappoint, stop.
KÂK, *Fr.* / Cake, } what is hardened.
KICKLE, *w.* a small cake.
KEACH, / KETCH, *w.* } to harden or congeal, as fat cooling.
COGER, *e.* a kind of cake.
KITCHET, a kind of cake.
Coke, what is hardened?
COKES, *n.* / COIKS, *n.* / KOUKS, *n.* } cinders.
Catch, to stop.
Jack-ketch, Jack-choker.
Bomb-ketch, a stopped or decked boat?

Stub stems.

Key, a stopper, shutter.
Cow, *o.* / Chew, } to cut short.
Cud, what is chewed.
Coo, *n.* / Cow, } to stop by intimidation.

Coward, one easily stopped.
Coy.
Cow, *n.* to cut short, poll.
Cowed-cow, a hornless cow.
Cowy-footed, *n.* club-footed.
Cow-stopple, *n.* a cowslip.

—s. Stems.

Ceosl, *o.* flint, gravel, pebbles, or sand.
Chisel, first made of flint.
Chizzle, *e.* bran.
Chizzly, *e.* gritty.

—m. Stems.

Ceas-ma, *o.* what is cut or broken up.
Chessom, earth between sand and clay.

—sk. Stems.

Hash, to cut short.
Cask, a short-cut, or truncated vessel?
Kex, *w.*
Kexy, *w.* } a dry hemlock stem.
Kesh, *n.*
Kisky, *e.*? dry, juiceless.
Kisk, *e.* anything dry and juiceless.
Husk,
Cosh, *e.*
Husky-cough.
Casket, *n.* a dry? stalk.

—M. Stems.

CEA-MA, *o.* what is cut up, or divided.
Chimpings, *n.* grits.
CHAM, *w. s.* to chew.
CHAMBLE, *e.* to chew.
CHAMP, to chew, as a horse the bit.
COOM, *n.* cuttings, or waste pieces of wood, or scales of iron by a forge.
Chump, a short-cutting.

—B. Stems.

KIBBAGE, *e.* small cuttings, or refuse, and rubbish.
Cabbage, (tailor's), small waste cuttings.
Cabbage, cuttings of kale?
KEBBERS? refuse sheep taken out of a flock.
KIBBLES, *w.* short-cut pieces of wood for lighting fires.
KIBE, a cut or chap in the heel, &c.
BEKIBBE, *Fr.* to stop, to rebuke.
KEP, *n.* / Keep, } to stop from going.
COPPER-CLOUTS, *w.* short-cut leggings.
CAPES, *n.* ears of corn, cut or beaten off in threshing.
COPPERED-land, *s.* suddenly dried after rain.
COPPERED-cream, *s.* cream-hardened, or ridged on the surface, by air.
CHOUP, a hip of the bramble.

Although the following twenty-two words suit very well as stem-words from K*NG, and many of them are found in Frisian, yet a few of them may be British stem-words:—

CWB, *Brit.* what incloses.
COPE, *e. s.* to close, fasten up.
Coop.
Cooper.
MUCK-COOP, *n.* a close dung-cart.
COOP-CART, *n.* a close-boarded cart.
FISH-COOP, *n.* a fishing-pot.
KIB, KIBBLE, *w.* a bucket used by miners.
KYPE, *w.* } a wicker basket.
COB, }
Cob-web, an inclosing web.
CUB, *w.* a coop, hatch, kennel.
CUBBY-house, *w.* } a child's snug place between
CUBBY-hole, *w.* } his father's knees.
Lyme-cob, *w.* stop-water, or harbour fence.
Cove.
COFE, *n.* a cavern, cave.
Cover.
KEPPEN, *n.* to hood-wink.
COP-COPING, *n.* an inclosing, a fence.
COPE, to inclose, or cover the top of a wall, with Coping-stone, or brick.

KAPPE, *Fr.* }
Chop. }
Chap.

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KAPPE, *Fr.* }
Chop. }
Chap.

COPSON, *s.* a fence on a small dam.
CAPS, *s. fungi.*

C*P, to buy, a stem which seems, from the Frisian, to have meant at first to stop or fix goods given out for sale or hire.

CEAP, *o.* to traffic, buy.
Cheap.
COUP, *n.* / COPE, *n.* } to deal, to exchange.
Cope with.
CHOP, *w.* to exchange.
CHAFFER, to higgle, in dealing.
CHAP, *n.* / CHEP, *n.* } a customer,

—D. Stems.

Cut.
Cate, a choice cutting, or share of food.
CATER, *s.* to cut wood or cloth aslant.
Cater, to carve.
CHAITY, *w.* choice of cuts, dainty.
CHAITS, *e.* off-cuttings, or leavings of food, as turnip chaits.
CHADS, *e.* dry lumps of food, chaddy bread, with knobs.
CHATTOCKS, *w.* / CHITWOOD, *w.* } small cuttings left at faggot-making?
CHATTER, *n.* to cut up, bruise.

KET, *e.* waste cuttings? carrion.
KETT, *n.* waste pieces? rubbish.
Chide, to stop, reprove.
COIT, *e.* to throw for a catch, or for stopping at a point.
Coit.
KITE, *n.* what incloses, the belly.
KITE, a covered tub for flour.
BOWDY-KITE, } pot-belly.
BOW-KITE, *n.* }
BAND-KITE, a bellied can.
BUMMEL-KITE, *n.* little-bump-belly, the black-berry, the bummels being the carpels.
KIT, *n.* a kind of barrel.
Kit, a whole inclusive lot of things or men. "The whole kit."
KIT-KEYS, the pods of the ash.
KITTLE, *w.* } a round body-inclosing frock,
KITTLE-smock, } smock-frock.
KITTLE-PACKS, a kind of leggings.
Coat, a body incloser.
KETTLE-NET, a net to inclose a large space of water.
KIDDLE, *n.* a kind of net.
KITTLE of fish, a catch, or inclosure of fish.
KIDDLE, } a wear, or dam for fish.
KEDDLE, }
KETTLE, a wholly inclosing vessel.
KIT, *n.* a covered pail.

KITTY-wren, the inc'osing wren, building an inclosing nest.

KITTY-WITCH, a kind of crab.

KITTY-WAKE, a bird.

KIUTLE, *n.*
KIDDLE, *e.*
CUTTER,
CODDLE,
Cuddle,
} to inclose in the arms.

COT, or CADE-lamb, a fondled, or shut up lamb.

Cuddy.

Cuttle-fish.

KID, *w.* a pod.

Tea-caddy.

KIDDER, a badger.

COT, *n.* to inclose, intangle.

KET, *n.* matted, intangled.

CADDLE, *w.* an intanglement of circumstances.

COTT, *e.* a matted, or tangled fleece.

COTTY, *e.*
COTTERED,
} tangled.

COTTEREL, *n.* a small wedge or pin for fastening a bolt.

CADGER,
KIDDIER, *e.*
KIDGER, *e.*
} a low purveyor for the kite, (belly).

KITCHEN, an office for the kite.

Kidnap, to surround, or catch unawares.

COD is also a Welsh stem.

COD, *w.* a bag, pod, pillow, or inclosing receptacle.
PINCOD, *n.* a pincushion.
HORSE-COD, *n.* a horse-collar.
BEAN-COD, *w.* a bean-pod.
COD-GLOVES, *w.* gloves without fingers.
Cudweed?
COTTEN, to close with, agree.
CAD-MA, *s.* what closes (the womb?), the last pig of a litter.
Whin-chat, Grass-chat, Stone-chat, } birds inclosing their nests in whin, &c.?

As the root K*NG means to cut, so *keen* is cutting, and *cant* is a notch, like that of a cutting in a stick, and so *cant* becomes the type for many words of angles or angular action.

—N. Stems.

KEEN, *n.* KIN, *n.* KINNING, *n.* } a chap in the hand.
Keen.
Chine, CHIMB, } of a cask.
CHANNER, *n.* to niggle, to speak heart-cutting words.

CON, *n.* a squirrel.

CANT, a cut, or notch.

KANT, *Fr.* corner, edge, side.

Cantle, a corner-piece.

CANT, *e.* a corner of a field.

CANT, *w.* to backbite with cutting words.

CHOUNT, *w.* to niggle, speak heart-cutting words.

CATER, *s.* to cut wood or cloth cornerwise, at an oblique angle.

CATER-CROSS, *e.* across at oblique angles.

CATER-cousins, *n.* cross, or indirect cousins, within the first four degrees.

CANT.

CANT, *n.* to splay off at an oblique angle.

CANT up, *s.* to throw, or cast up, or out at an oblique angle.

"They (the Somali girls) give their heads a cant backwards with a half-side jerk."

(*Capt. Speke*).

CANTER, of a horse, a going with the feet at oblique angles.

CANT, *n.* to upset, overturn, to set up to auction.

CANSEY, *e.* a causeway, what is cast up at an acute angle?

—L. Stems.

KEEL, *n.* to stop, cease.

Kill?
Ceald, *o.*
Cold.
KEAL, *n.* cold.
KEEL,
KEELERS,
KILLER, *e.*
Cooler, *w.*
a cooler for wort.
CHOWL, the jaw.
CHOLLER, *n.* a double chowl.
CEAL-MA, what cuts up.
CHALM, to chew, nibble.

CALE, *n.* turn. (See —R. Stems).
COIL, *n.* what stops up, a hen-coop.
COIL, *n.* what incloses, as a wound rope, a case.
COILERS, *s.* harness straps round a thiller's rump.
Caul.
KELL, *e.* the caul of a beast.
COLE, *n.* to hollow out, shape.
CALLOW, *e.* the stratum of earth over sand, gravel, &c.
COLT, *w.* to throw up dug-out earth in a ridge, a ridge of earth.
Coul, Cowl, *n.* to scrape up dirt, &c.
CEAL-MA, what incloses, or covers.
CALM, *e.* the concrete scum of bottled liquors.

CALMY, *e.* mothery.

Fourth division.

Coal, (as coke). Thence
COLLER, *e.* } to soil with coal.
COLLY, *w.* }
COLLY, *w.* kettle-smut.
COLLOW, smut.

—M. Stems.

COL-MA, *o.* }
Culm. }

—R. Stems.

Char.

K*NG, to bring forth, an odd root?

CHAT, } sprout-twigs, keys of ash, sycamore,
CHIT, } and maple.
CIT-MA, } what sprouts.
CHIS-MA, }
Chism, *w.* a sprout, to sprout.
KITTLE, *n.* to litter.
KENNEL, *n.* to bring forth young.
Kin, kindred, fellow-offspring. Thence
Couth, } known, kind as one of kin.
COUTHER, *n.* }
Un-couth.
KEN, to know.

KENSPECK, a thing known by some mark.
KENNING, *n.* a measure for a standard.

KELK, *n.* the roe or melt of a fish, a young bird.
Calf.
CHILVER, a young sheep.
Child.
C**L.
KIEL, *Fr.* } a well-spring.
KILD, *Fr.* }
KELD, *n.* a well, the smooth water of a river.
KEYLD, a spring.
KELL, *n.* }
Kiln. }

—R. Stems.

Many of these stems mean something of the act of turning back, or even turning round; and it might seem unlikely that a word which means to turn round could be a stem of the root K*NG, to stop a thing in motion. The northern dialects show how it is so. *Chare* in the north means to stop or turn round, as a wrong-running cow, for instance, and as she is so *chared,* her onward motion is checked, and a turning or revolving motion begins. Thence

KEER, *Fr.* } to turn.
CYR-AN, *o.* }

KURN, *n.*
Churn.
CHARN, *n.*

KERN milk, *n.* butter-milk.
Kern, to turn to fruit?
Kernel?
KUR-MA, what turns.
CHURM, *w.* a churn.

CHOOR,
CHIWR,
COOR,
CORE,
JAR, *n.*
Char,
a turn of work.

CHOOR-WOMAN, *w.* one who takes turns of work.
CHARE, *n.* to turn, as a wrong-running cow.
CHARE, *n.* a turn, a small street turning.
KERB-stone.
Curd, milk turned.
KRILL, *Fr.* to twist, twine.
Curl.
Kreel, *n.* an open osier basket.
Crate, a kind of bier for slaughtering sheep on.
CREIL, *n.* a dwarfish crooked man.
CURST, *w.* crooked, crabbed in mind.
Jar.
Jar, a door on the jar, *i. e.* somewhere on its turning space.

JOR-MA, what turns, or is round, a jorum.

Cower, } to ruck, or bend down.
COUR, *n.*

CARRE, *n.* a marsh, a stopping of running-water.

CAR-WATER, *n.* red bog-water.

CAR, *e.* an alder bere, or wood on a moist soil.

CAR-SIKE, *n.* } a car-gutter.
Carsick,

Carve, to cut.

KERF, *w.* a cutting, or layer of hay or turf.

KERSE, *s.* } a saw kerf.
KERF,

KERP, *w.* to carp at, censure.

CL*NG.

1.

TO cling, or hold to a surface, or aught else, or to hold, or catch aught else.

2.

To hold together.

3.

To be close, since clinging to a surface implies closeness to it.

4.

To make any of the sounds, the type of which is the striking of one hard body on another.

—NG.

Cling.
CLING, *n.* shrivel up together.
CLUNG, *n.* closed up, shrivelled, shrunk.
CLUNGY, *n.* clingy.

—NK.

KLAINK, *Fr.* a latch.
CLINK, *n.* a strong-holding nail.
CLINKER, *w.* a hard knob of coal, &c. clinging to a fire-grate.
CLINKER-BELL, an icicle.
CLINK, } to bend the top of a nail into a hold-
Clinch, } ing hook.

—NCH.

CLUNCHY, *e.* short, thick, clumsy.

—G.

CLAG, *n.* to stick.
CLEGGER, *n.* to cling.
CLAGGY, *n.* }
CLODGY, *s. w.* } sticky.
CLIDGY, *s. w.* }

CLAEG, *o.* } Clay.
CLEG, *n.* the gad-fly.
Clog.
CLAG, *n.* to stick in a bog.
CLOGS, *n.* wooden shoes.

—DGE.

CLODGY, } CLUDGY, *s.* } close-grown, thick, clumsy.
CLODGER, *e.* the cover of a book.

—K.

CLICK, *n.* a peg to hang clothes, &c.
KLICK-hooks, *n.* large fishing-hooks.
CLOCK, the dor-beetle, cockchafer.
CLACK, *n.* } CLOWK, *n.* } to scratch.
CLICK, *n.* to catch up.
Cloke.

—CH.

Clutch.
CLUTCH, *s.* holding on, close.
CLEACHING-net, } CLINCHING-net, } a shutting net.

Stub roots.

Claw.
Cloy.

Clue, the lower corner of a sail, holding by the rope.

Clue, what holds together.

CLEW, *n.* } the flood-gates of a mill-dam.
CLEWS, *n.* }

—S. Stems.

CLOZZONS, *n.* talons, clutches.

Close.

—ST. Stems.

Cluster, what holds together.

—SK. Stems.

Clash, *n.* to strike together.

—M. Stems.

CLEA-MA, *o.* what clings or holds, a grasping between two forces, as those of finger and thumb, or the two arms, or two legs.

"Myn tomm' in finger klomje," *Fr.*
"My thumb and finger grasp."

"Mot ich beyd om-klimme," *Fr.*
"Might I embrace both."

CLAG-MA, *o.* what clings.

CLAGGOM, *n.* hard-boiled treacle.

CLAM, *n.* a small vice.

CLUM, *w.* to gripe with fingers and thumb.

CLIMB, to gripe with arms and legs.

CLAM, *n.* to stick together.

"Byclamd in een misdedd." (*Frisian Laws*).
"Caught in a misdeed."

CLAMS, *n.* pincers.

CLAMP.

CLAUMB,
CLOMP, *e.* } to climb.
Clamber,

CLUMPET, *n.* griped or benumbed with cold.

Clump,
Clamp,
CLUMPER, *e. s.* } to tread heavily.
CLUNTER, *n.*

CLUMPERS, *e.* heavy clogs or shoes.

Clumsy.

CLUMPISH, *s.* clumsy in gait.

CLOAM, *s. w.* clay, clay-ware.

CLAME, *n.* to bedaub.

CLAMPS, *n. e. s.* brandirons.

CLAM, *w.* a tree-stem thrown over a stream for a bridge.

CLEAM, *n.*
Cloom, } to glue together.

Stems for sounds of the root.

Clang.

CLANK, *n.* a loud stroke.

CLINK, *e. s.* a smart slap.

Cluck.

Click.
Clack.
Clacker.
CLACKER, *w.*
Clock.
CLOTCH, *e.* to tread thumpingly.
Clap.
CLAVERS, *n.* idle tales.
Clatter.
CLATTER, *n.* prattle.
CLUNTER, *n.* to make a rude noise with the feet.

—B. Stems.

KLAPPE, *Fr.* / Clap, — clap hands, &c., apply one surface to another.
Clasp.
Clip.
CLIPS, *n.* pot-hooks.
Club, men who hold together.
CLAFFER, *n.* / CLAVER, *n.* — to cleave, climb.
CLAVERS, *n.* / CLYTE, *s.* / CLYTEN, / CLEDEN, *w.* / CLIVERS, *s.* — what clings or climbs, goose-grass.
CLAVER, *n.* / CLEVER, — to clamber.
CLEVE, *w.* Pink?

CLAVY, *w.* ? } a mantel-piece.
CLAVEL ? }
Cloff, what sticks on?
CLEAVE, } to cling.
KLIEVE, *Fr.* }
CLOFFEY, *n.* a (sticky) slattern.
CLUFF, *n.* to strike.
CLEAS, *n. e. w.* }
CLAWS, of a bird. }
CLUVES, *n.* horses' or cows' hoofs.
Clover.

—D. Stems.

CLEET, *n. w.* } a plate of iron on shoes, a patch.
CLOUT, *e.* }
CLEET, *s. n.* hoof of a cow.
CLOOT, *n.* a cloven hoof.
CLOIT, *n.* a dolt, clod.
CLOUTS, *n.* } what clings, burdock.
CLOTS, *n.* }
CLUTTERS, *n.* heaps.
CLUTTER, *s.* to throw into confusion.
KLATTE, tuft, clit.
CLÚD, *o.* }
CLAD, *s.* }
Clod, } what holds together.
Clot, }
Cloud, }
CLUD-nut, *n.* a double nut.

CLUDSTER,
CLUTTER, *n.* } what holds together.
Cluster,

CLODDY,
CLODGY, *s.* } thick, plump, close-grown.

CLUT,
CLOUT, } a blow with the fist, or bunchy hand.

CLATTY, *n.* clingy with dirt.

CLATE, *n.* to daub.

CLOTE? *w.* the water-lily, with leaves clinging to the water.

Clout.
Clothe. }

CLEATS, *e.* the claws of a lobster.

CLEAT-BOARDS, *s.* mud-pattens.

CLITE, CLAYT, *e.* clay or mire.

CLIT, *s.* clingy, clayey.

CLITTY, *w.* bread imperfectly fermented, clingy.

CLAUT, *n.* to claw, scrape together.

—R. Stems.

CLOOR, *n.* a small lump, or swelling.

CLART, *n.* to spread, or smear.

CLARTY, *n.* smeared, sticky.

C N * N G.

1.

TO be hard.

2.

To be a knob or knot.

3.

To make any of a set of sounds the type of which was the knocking of hard bodies.

4.

To strike as with or on a hard body, to gnaw.

—NG.

Gnang, *s. w.* to grind with the teeth.

—K.

Knock.
Knack, to make a little knock.
KNOCKLE, *e.* a mallet.
Knack, a skilful blow or stroke.
Knacker, a man of small work.
Knick-knack.
NICKER-PECKER, *n.* a wood-pecker, wood-knocker.

Knuckle.
KNACK, *n.* to talk affectedly.
KNUCHER, *s.* to chatter, giggle.

—G.

KNAG, a knot in wood.
KNAGGY, *n.* knotty.
GNAG, *n.* / Gnaw. }
KNAEGINGE inne gaest, *Fr.* vexation in soul.
KNAGUE, *n.* / NAGGLE, *n.* } to gnaw.
KNIGGLE, / Niggle, } to bite or irritate with words.
KNAGGY, *n.* niggling, irritable.
KNECHT, *Ger.* / CNIHT, *o.* / Knight, } was at first what is called a *hard*-boy, a youth, thence a waiting-boy, a man-follower.
KNIGHTLE-man, *n.* a hard, active man.

—DGE.

Nudge.

—SK. Stems.

Gnash.

Sound stems.

Neigh.
Nag.
NIGGER, *e.* a little neighing, a giggle.

"You Assnegger," *w.* You fool that neigh like an ass.

NICKER, *n.* to neigh, laugh coarsely.

Stub stems.

Knee.

KNE, *Fr.* to knead.

—B. Stems.

KNIBBLE, *Fr.* } Kneel.

KNUBBLE, *e.* a small knob.

KNUBBLE, *e.* to handle numbly.

NAUP, *n.* } NOB, *n.* } to beat with the fist.

Knob, } KNUB, *e. s.* }

KNAP, *w.* a small hill.

KNOOP, *n.* the cloud-berry.

Knapweed.

Knapsack?

KNOPPET, *e.* a little knob, clod, lump.

KNAPPER, *s.* the head.

KNOB, *n.* a washing-tub.

K-NAB.

K-NABBITY, *e.* short and thick in growth.

KNOB, *n.* to strike.

K-NOPE, *n.* a little blow.

K-NOBSON, *n.* a blow on the head.

KNAP, to break.
KNABBLE, *s.* to chatter.
KNEP, *n.* } to bite, gnaw.
KNIPE, *n.* }
NAUP, *n.* to beat.
KNAPA, *o.* } at first a hard-boy, as he is now called; then a slave-boy, and so knave.
Knave, }
KNEAF, *o.* a fist.
——— *n.* a hand.
NEVEL, *n.* to beat with the fist.
NEAPENS, both hands full.
Knife, } what was hard-edged for cutting, at first it may be a flint or stone, or afterwards steel; cuttingness now implies hardness of the tool to the substance.
CNIF, *o.* }
Nave, of a wheel, boss or knob.
NAFFIN, *n.* a blockhead, bosshead.
Navel, } of the body, the little boss.
NOBLE, *e.* }

—D. Stems.

Knot.
KNOTTLED, *s.* stunted in growth.
KNOTLINGS, } knitted intestines.
KNETLENS, *w.* }
KNIT.
KNITTLE, } to knit or draw together.
KNETTLE, }

KNETTER, a gathering string.
Knettles, (sea), two untwisted but knotted rope-yarns to bind a block, &c.
Knead.
Nit?
Nut.
NATH, *n.* the nut or nave of a wheel.
GNATTER, *n.* to keep gnawing.
Gnat.
KNATTLE, *n.* } to keep knocking.
NATTLE, }
NATTER, *n.* to scold.

—L. Stems.

Knoll.
KNOLLS, *e.* turnips.

—R. Stems.

KNARE, }
KNOR, *s.* } a hard knot.
KNORL, }
GNARLED.
KNARL, *n.* a stunted man.

CR*NG.

HR*NG.

1.

TO bend up as a stick.
To squeeze up, compress; but over-

bending of a rigid body becomes, at last, the act of breaking; and so

2.

To breaking is applied another section of the stems; and the sound made by a breaking body is the type of a set of sounds, croak, crack, creak, cry, crow, croop, &c.

3.

At breaking the stick would form an angular hollow, a creek.

4.

To crunch or break by compression.

This root may be taken as that of the bent stick.

—NG.

CRING, *Fr.* } Ring.

CRINGLE, *n.* a ring of withes or rope to fasten a gate.

CRINGLE, CRANGLE, *e. s.* } zig-zag, turning.
CRINKLE, CRUNKLE, }

—NK.

CRANK, a bent lever.

CRANKS, playful bendings or twistings of the body, &c.

CRANK, *s.* playful, merry.

CRANKLE, *n.* weak, shattered.
——— to go winding about.
CRANKY, checked, as a kerchief.
CRINKLE, *n.* }
CRICKLE, *n.* } to bend under a weight.
CRUCKLE, *n.* }

—NGE.

CRINGE.

—NCH.

Crunch, }
CRANCH, *n.* }
CRINCH, *e.* }

—G.

CRAGG, *s.* a beer-barrel.

—K.

Crook.
Crock, bowed timber, knees.
Crick, } an angle or bending. "Every
KRICK, *Fr.* } crick and corner."
Crock.
Cricket, *n.* a small three-legged stool.

—CH.

Cratch, a pannier, rack.
CROTCH, *e.* the angle of two arms of a tree.
Crutch.
Crouch.

Stub stems.

Crew. }
Croud. }

Crewel, of worsted.
CRAW, what is bent or squeezed up?
Crowfoot?
Crayfish?

—ST. Stems.

Crust.
Crusty.

—S. Stems.

Crease.
CRAIZEY, *e.* the crowfoot.
CROWSE, *n.* jolly, cranky.
Craze, to crack a little.

—SK. Stems.

Crush.

—M. Stems.

CROC-MA, what bends.
CROME, *e. s.* a long-handled hook, a nut-crome, a nut-hook.
CRIMBLE, *e.* to wind about unperceived.
CRUMMY, *n.* crooked.
Crump, crook-backed.
CRAMBLE, *m.*
CRAMLE, *n.*
CRAMPLE, *e.*
CRIMBLE, *o.*
} to walk bendingly as lame.
CRAMLIN, *n.* lame.
KREAGE, *Fr.* to pinch, gripe.

CREEM, *s. w.* to squeeze up, crimp up linen, to cramp the hands.
CREEM, *w.* a sudden shivering-fit.
Crimp.
Cramp.
Cram.
Crumple, *n. s.* to ruffle.
Crumpling.
Crumb, what is crushed off.
CRUMELS, *n.* } crumbs.
Crumbles, *e.* }
Crumble.
Crumpy, brittle.

Stem-words of sound.

CRONK, *n.* croak.
CRANKY, *n.* ailing, complaining.
CRANCK, *n.* to crackle, grind by the teeth.
CRANK, } merry.
CRANKY, }
Croak.
Creak.
CRACKLE, *n.* }
Cricket. }
Crack.
Crackle.
CRACK, *e.* to converse.
CRACK, *e.* } to boast, brag.
CRAKE, *e.* }

CRAKE, *n.*
Crow.
Corncrake.
Cracknells.
Croopy, *n.* hoarse.
Cry.
CREA-MA, what makes a cr*ng sound; the *crime* of the country, *w.* the common cry or talk.
Churm.
Charm.
Croon, *n.* to bellow.
Chirp.

—B. Stems.

CRUB, crust.
CRAB, *n.* a windlass.
Creep, to go bending.
CROOP, *w.* to bend down.
Crab, what creeps awry.
Crabbed, bent awry.
Cripple.
CRUP, *e. s.* crisp.
CRUPPER.
CREEVEL, *n.* a fine worsted.
Crave, to ask bowingly.
Craven.
CRUVE, *n.* a hovel.
Craft, compressing might.
Croft, a compressed inclosure.

—D. Stems.

CROWD,
CROWDLE,
CROODLE, *e.*
CRUDLE, *n.*
} to bend up the body in a lump; to crowd snug together, as piglings.

CRADDEN, bending, yielding, cowardly.
CRUT, *n.* a crumb or piece, a dwarf.
CRUTTLE, *n.* brittle.

—N. Stems.

Cranny.

—L. Stems.

Crawl, to go bending.
CREIL, *n.* a kind of basket.

H*N G.

First branch.

1.

TO hang.
To be hung up, or high, or to hang up.

2.

To hang, or lean onward in body or mind, or to hie towards some object.

3.

To pull with a loose fastening.

4.

To strike with what is hanging or swinging.

Second branch.

To hang over or on, to cover, inclose.

First branch.

—NG.

Hang.

HANGLE, *s. w.* a pot-hanger.

HANG, *e.* a crop, or hanging of fruit on a tree.

HINGLE, *e.* a small hinge.

Hunger, (2).

—NK.

HANKER, *n.* } to hang towards, in mind.
HARE, *n.* }

Hank, one hanging of thread, or other string, one made of withe, or rope for fastening a gate.

HANK, *n.* a hanging of the mind, a habit.

HANKERED-wheat, *n.* hanging or bowed wheat.

HANKLE, *n.* to tangle in a hank.

—NGE.

Hinge.
HINGLE, *n. e.*

—NCH.

Haunches, the hangings of the legs to the body.
HAINCH, *n.* to throw a stone from the hanging hand.
Hunch, to lift, shove.
Hounch, Hunch, what is lifted up.

—G.

HAGGISH, *n.* a loose-hanging, unwieldy man.
Hug, *n.* to carry.
Higgle, Haggle, to hang back in a bargain.
HAGHES, *n.* haws, hangles.
HAGGAGE, *w.* a loose-hanging slattern.
HOUGHER, *n.* the public hangman? or whipper.
HAGGERS, *n.* hangers, old feetless stockings.
High.
Height.
HAWGH, *n.* Haw, *n.* a hill.
HOGH, *n.* HOE, *n.* a hill.
Hill.
Hie, to hasten on.

HAGGLE, *n.*
HAEGEL, *o.*
Hail? } to hop, go with hanging foot.

HODGE, *n.*
HOTCH, *n.* } to hop, go with hanging foot.

HODGE,
HUDGY, *w.*
Huge, } hill-like.

—K.

HAKE, *n.* hang back, loiter.

HAKE, *s. e.* pot-hangers, draught-irons of a plough.

HACK, *e.*
HACKER, *s.* } to hang in speech, stammer.

HOOK-SEAMS, *n.* donkey-panniers.

HACKING-cough, *e. w.* a hanging cough.

HACKLE, to shackle or tether beasts.

Hock, the hanging of the foot.

HICK, *w.* to hop with one leg hung up.

Huckster,
HIGGLER? } at first one who carried about goods for sale in panniers.

Hook.

Muck-hack, dung-prongs.

HUGGANS, *n.*
Huckles,
HUKENS,
HUG-BONES,
HUCKSENS,
HUCKSHENS, *w.* } the hanging joints of the leg, the hips.

"Mucksen to the huksen."
Huck-muck.
Hugger-mugger, *n.*
Dirty up to the huckle.

—TCH.

Hitch, to hang on.
HITCH, *n.* to kick, strike with hanging foot.
HOTCH, *n.* to go lame with hanging foot.
HOY, *n.* to heave, throw.
HOY-CART, *n.* an up-tipping cart.
Ho, *w.*
HOGIAN, *o.*
HOWGGJE, *Fr.*
} to hang with uneasiness on future uncertainties.

—ST. Stems.

Haste, to hang onward.

—S. Stems.

Hawser, an up-hanging or hoisting rope.
Hawses, rope-holes of a ship.
Hoise,
Hoist,
} to hang up, raise.
HEEZE, *n.* to lift up with violence.
HOZE, *w.*
HAWZE, *w.*
} to hug up.
HASPAT, *n.* a long-hanging youth, a hobble-dehoy.
HASPIN, *n.* an idle fellow.

—SK. Stems.

HASH, *n.* a sloven, loose-hanging man.

—M. Stems.

Hammer, a hung, or swung striker.
Hump, what is up.

—B. Stems.

HIPPLE, *Fr.*
Hip, *n.*
Hop,
} what goes or is up, in motion or form.

HIPPING-STONE, *n.* stepping or hopping stones over water.

HOBBLE,
HOPPLE,
} a hanging or uncertain case.

HOBBY,
HOPPE, *Fr.*
HOBBOO, *Eng.*
} a horse, especially to children, the up-and-down-going horse, in trotting, cantering, &c.

HOBBY-HORSE, a toy-horse going up and down.
HOBBY-LANTERN, an *ignis fatuus*, dancing up and down.
HOB-NOB.
HOBBY, a pet thing, as if dandled.
HOB-LAMB, *s.* a pet-lamb.
HOBBLY, *e.* uneven, as a road.
HOBBLES, *e.* humps and hollows in a road.
HIPPES, *n.* cops of hay.

Hobblers, men on land towing vessels by a rope.
HOB, HUB, *e.* the nave of a wheel, guard of a sword.
Hep.
HOPPET, *n.* a basket, seed-lip.
Hobble, Hobgoblin.
HIPPETY-HOY, *s.* } a tall, hanging youth.
HOBBLEDY-HOY, }
HAWPS, *n. s.* a tall ungainly girl.
Hip, } the hanging joint of the leg.
HIDGE, *n.* }
Heap, what is up.
HAFFETS, *n.* cheeks, heaps.
Hope, a hanging on a happy uncertainty.
Hap, a hanging, uncertainty.
Hop-plant, the hanging plant.
Heave.
HEFT, *s. w.* the weight of a thing as heaved.
HEAVLE, *m. w.* a heaving tool, a dung-fork.
Heffle, *n.* to hang back, hesitate.

—D. Stems.

HOUT, *n.* a loose-hanging idle fellow.
HOYTING, *n.* loose mirth.
HAWTH-MA, *o.* what hangs up.
HAWTHEM, *w.* a hitch or pin in a wall to hang things on.
Hit.

HATTER, *e.* to shake, beat, harass.
He[illegible], to lean or hang to.

—L. Stems.

HELLA, *Fr.*
Haul,
Hawl,
} to draw.

HALE, *n. s.* a pot-hook, for drawing up or holding up a pot.

HALE, *n.*
HELLE, *n.*
HELE, *w.*
} to draw off liquor.

HEALD, *n. s.* to tip up a vessel, for drawing off liquor.
HILD, *e.* sediment.
Halser, a drawing rope.
Halter.
HALSH, *n.* to halter, tie.
Heel, what rises? in walking.
Holly-hock, the high plant.

—N. Stems.

HANT, *n.*
HEFT, *n.*
Haunt,
} what one hangs about or after, or frequents.

Hunt, to hie after.
Hound.
HEN, *n.* to hurl.

—R. Stems.

HAR, HARROW, *w.* } the hanging side of a gate.
Hear, Hearken, } to hang to sounds.
Harry, to hang, or hie after.
HARRY-GAUD, *n.* a wild girl.
HAIRISH, *n.* to harass.
HERRY, *n.* to rifle, rob a nest.
HARE, *s.* to harry, affright, make wild.
Hare?
HEAR-MA, *o.* what harries, or vexes, harm, care.
HEARMA, *Fr.* harm, care, pain.
HEARM-SCARE, *Fr.* Harum-scarum, } care-driving.
Hurry, to hie on.
HARR, a tempest.
HARRIAGE, *e.* confusion.
HARR, *n.* to snarl, as a dog.
Harsh, given to harry?
Hurt, to harry?
HURTLE, *w.* a spot, a hurt?
Hoar-frost, frost hanging on trees, &c.
HAR, *n.* HARL, *n.* } hanging rain, a mist, or fog.
Hurl, to cast with hanging hand.
Hire, what hangs a man to work.
H*NG, to cut or chop with a hanging or swinging tool.

Hanger.

HAG, *n.*
Hack,
HACKLE, } to cut, chop.

—K.

Heckle,
HATCHEL, } to chop?

HICKLE, *m. w.*
HECKLE, *m. w.* } a wood-pecker.

HACK, *s.*
Hook, *s.* } a pole-hook for cutting pease or hedges.

Hatchet.

HAG-CLOG, *n.* a chopping-block.

HACKER, to chop with the teeth, as from cold.

How,
Hoe, } to chop earth with a hoe.

Hew.

Hay, what is cut.

Hash, to chop up.

H*N G.

Second branch.

To hang over or on, to cover, inclose.

—NG.

HANGER, *s.* a cover, covert, copse.

—G.

Haeg, } inclosure, defence, hedge.
Hag, }

HAG, *n.* a cover, or covert of wood, copse.
HAG-WORM, *n.* a snake, blind-worm.
HAGESTER, *e.* a magpie.
HAGGEN-BAG, *w.* meat cooked in a cover or crust.

HAG, *n.* } an inclosure, the belly.
Haggis, *n.* }

—DGE.

Hedge, what incloses.
Hedge-hog, an inclosed or fenced hog.

—K.

HUCK, *s.* a pea-pod.
HAWK, a finger-stall.
HEEK, *n.* a crib.
HECK, *n.* an inclosure.

HAWKY, } an inclosure, a game.
HOCKY, }

HACKLE, *w.* the thatch covering of a hive.
——— *n.* hair, or wool.
——— *w.* the mane of a hog.

—TCH.

HAEC, *o.* what shuts up, the bar of a door.

HACK, *e.* } a wicket, half door.
HATCH, *s. w.* }

HACK, *w.* a brick-drying frame.
HECK-DOOR, *n.* the inner door.
Hatch, at a wear, a kind of door.
HOOGH, *w.* to hang over, crouch.
Hutch, what incloses.
HAW, *s. e.* a close, inclosure.
Hawthorn.

—S. Stems.

HALSS, *n.* the throat.
House, a covering.
Housings, coverings.
Hustings, a covered stage.
Hustle, to inclose.
Haze, a covering of mist, &c.
Hazy. } HAICHY. } Hose, leg coverings.
Hazel, } HASEL, *Fr.* } a shell, as of a nut.
Hassock, a stuffed covering ?

—SK. Stems.

Husk, what covers.

—M. Stems.

HAEGMA, HAEMA, *o.* home, what incloses or covers, or is inclosed, or covered.
Home.
[illegible] an inclosed mead.

HAMMEL, *n.* a village.
HEMMEL, *s.* a fold, *n.* a cowshed, hovel, small house.
HAMES, *w.* wooden frames inclosing or covering a horse's collar.
Hamper, what incloses.
Hammer-cloth, what covers?
Hem, a covering or inclosing.
Hemlock, what incloses, hollow?
HUMMA, *n.* what is inclosed by the thumb and finger, a pinch.
Gossamer, a covering, or inclosing substance.

—B. Stems.

HOPE, *n.* a vale head, an inclosed valley.
Hoop, what incloses, or surrounds.
HOPPET, *n.* a little hand-basket.
HAP, *n.* to cover warmly, as in bed.
HAP, *n.* a covering of coarse cloth.
HAPPING, *n.* a rug, covering.
HIPPING, *n.* a cloth for an infant.
Hapron, *n.* apron.
HUEL, *n.* / HEUL, *n.* } a shell, skin, husk.
HAPS, *w.* / Hasp, } what closes.
HÓF, *Fr.* a fence, a halo round the moon.
Hoof, what covers the foot.
HUFF, *e.* a dry scale on the skin.

HUFFLE, a finger-stall.
Hufcap?
HAVEN, } the cast-skin of a snake.
HAVEL, *e.*
HAVILLER, } a crab.
HEAVER, *e.*
Hive, a bee-hive.
HIVES, *n.* blisters, risings.
Head, } what is covered, (with hair).
HEOFED, *o.*
Hovel.
Heaven, } the great covering, sky.
HEOFON, *o.*
HIE-HOWFF, *Sc.* a refuge, cover.
Heifer, which is covered *à tauro?*
Haven, an inclosed piece of sea.
HAV-NET, *e.* a hedge-net.

—D. Stems.

Hide, to cover.
HIDLOCK, *w.* a hiding.
Hat.
Hood.
Hide, skin.
HUD, *s. w.* a hood, or hull, or seed-vessel.
HUDDOCK, *n.* a covered cabin in a keel.
HUDDOCK, *w. s.* } a little hood, a finger-stall.
HOTTLE, *n.*
HUTKIN, *e.*

HUTTOCK, *n.* } a hile, or roof-like pile of
HATTOCK, *n.* } sheaves.
Hut.
Hod, what incloses or holds.
HOT, a dung-basket.
HOTT, *n.* a clump of trees.
HUDDLE, *n.* to embrace.
HODMADOD, *w.* a shell-snail.
Haddock?
HOTTUP, *Sc.* to heap, or cover up.
HEIDE, *Ger.* }
HIE, *Fr.* } a covert, cover.
Heath, }
HATHE, in a *hathe*, as small-pox, in a thick covering, sheet.
Hithe, an inclosed haven.

As a covering of the body is a keeping of heat, so a stem of H*NG seems used for heat.

HAETU, *o.* heat.
Hate, heat of feeling.
HATTLE, *n.* fiery, violent, as a hattle cow.
HOTTLE, *n.* a hot iron to burn with.
HETTER, *n.* eager, hot.
HODDER, *n.* a heat-mist.

—N. Stems.

HEN, *w.* to take in, inclose.
Inn, at first an inclosed place, abode.

Hand, what takes in.
HANTLE, *n.* a handful.
Handsel, a hand-gift.
Hind,
HINA, *o.*
HIJND, *Fr.*
HENTING, *n.*
} an in-door servant, a house-man.
HENNY-PENNY, *n.* the inclosed penny, the yellow rattle.
Hend, to take, inclose.
Handsome,
HEND, *n.*
} taking, or captivating.
"The hendest in hawl." (*Old poem*).
HAIN,
HAEGEN, *o.*
} to shut up a field for mowing.

—L. Stems.

HEAL, to cover; as to earth-up beans, potatoes, &c.
UN-HEAL, *w.* to unroof or uncover a house.
HULL, a covering, shed, pig-hull, a pigsty.
HALLON,
HOLLON,
} *n.* an inclosing screen.
Hole, an inclosed space.
Hall, at first an inclosed homestead.
HILE, *w.* a roof-like pile of sheaves.
Holt, a covert, wood.
Help, protect, cover.
HULL,
—— *Fr.*
} cap, hood.

HULDER, *w.* to hide.
HELLIER, a coverer.
HELMA, *o.* what covers or incloses, thence
Helm, Helmet, a head-covering.
HELM, *n.* a shed, or hovel.
HILLING, *n.* a covering.
HELTING, *n.* a coverlet.
HULLY, *w.* a long wicker trap for catching eels.
HULVE, *w.* to invert.
Hollow, inclosed.
HOLMA, what is hollow.
HULM. }
HAWLM. }
HOWL, *n.* empty, hungry.
HOWL, (of the wind), to sound hollow.
Hulk.
Helm, *w.* wheat-straw for thatching.
HILT, *w.* what is covered? a young sow.
Helter-skelter.
Holster, what incloses or covers.

H*L, the stem of *holy*, seems to have meant inclosed or fenced in from profanation.

HALL, *o.* an omen.
HALZEN, }
HAZEN, *w.* } to give an omen.
Hold, to take in, inclose.
HELVE. }
Haft. }

—R. Stems.

HARE, *m.* what covers, a crop.

HAERFEST, *o.* } the crop-taking.
Harvest, }

Hearth? the covered or inclosed place?

Hearse, a covered bier.

Horse, is an —R stem of one of the branches of the root H*NG, as is shown by *Hengest*, an old word for stallion, but I do not know from which. If it were from the latter branch, horse, which meant a mare by sex, might mean what is covered, quæ inscenditur, and *Hengest*, qui inscendit. I think, however, that *horse* is the *high* or *huge* animal. (See first branch of —G stems). Thence,

HORSE-BRAMBLE, *e.* the wild rose.

Horse-chesnut.

Horse-laugh.

Horse-leech.

HORSE-STINGER, *w.* the dragon-fly.

HORSE-KNOPS, *n.* knapweed.

Horse-radish.

HORSEMA-GOG, *e. s.* a romping coarse person.

Hair, what covers.

HEARL, *Fr.* heckled flax.

HARLE, *w.* to intangle thread.

HEARN, *Fr.* yarn.

HARNS, *n.* brains, what is inclosed.

HARLED, *n.* mottled, as cattle.
Heart, what is inclosed.
HAURD, *Fr.* fence, churchyard.
Hurdle.
Hoard, what is covered or inclosed for safe keeping.
Herd. }
HERSEL, *n.* }

L*N G.

1.

TO be or make long, or to draw or reach on in substance or motion, or in space or time.

2.

To be or make loose in space or substance, in will or action.

3.

To be loose or empty of other things.

4.

To draw in or round, inclose.

—NG.

Long.
LANGOT, *n.* latchet.
LANG-STREAKED, *n.* stretched at full length.
LINGY, *n.* limber.

Ling, loose, bendsome?

LANGLE, *e.* to walk on longsomely, saunter.

LANGLE, *n.* to tie the legs at some little length of string.

LUNG-SETTLE, *n.* } a long bench with a high
—— SADDLE, *n.* } back.

LONG-CRIPPLE, *w.* a viper.

Long-for, to reach on for, with the mind.

Lanky.

—K.

Lencten, *n.* Lent, the lengthening of the days?

LUNK, *Fr.* } the thigh, long-bone.
LONK, }

LONK, *w.* a dingle, valley.

LINK, *n.* to trip or strike along.

Link, one length, or what moves freely.

LINKS, *n.* what lie along, sand-ledges on the sea-shore.

LINK, *n.* } a ledge of land flattened for crops
LINCH, *w.* } at the side of a hill.
LINCHET, }

—NGE.

Lounge, } to reach horizontally.
Lunge, }

—NCH.

LONCH, *w.* to make long strides.

LAINCH, a long stride.

Launch.

—G.

Lug, a length, measure.
Lug, to pull along.
Luggage.
Log, a length of wood, &c.
LOGGY, *w.*
LOGGIN, *s.* a truss of long straw.
Leg, the long or free-moving limb.
Lag, to be longsome.
Lagwood, long or loose wood of a felled tree.
LOGGER, (of a wheel), to wamble loosely from side to side.
Loggerhead, loose head.
LAGGER, *w.* a narrow ledge of ground.
LAG, *n.* the stave of a barrel.

—K.

LAKE, *n.* } to be loose, idle, to play.
LAITCH, *n.* }
LUCKY, over-loose, as clothes.
LACKEY, *w.* to loiter.
LOUKING, *n.* loose, limping, gawky.
LUKE, *Fr.* to pull, draw.
LACKET, *n.* a small taking of money.
Lick, to draw along the tongue.
"LUKE it owt," *Fr.* pluck it out.
LOWK, *n.* lowk corn, to weed it.
"Look the head," *w.*

LEAC, *o.* } a vegetable to be pulled up, onion.
Leek, }
LACK, *s.* to detract, pull.
Lack, to take, draw.

The suffix -lock, *-leac, o.* -lech, -ledge, in some English words may be from L*K to draw, take to oneself, as

Wedlock, the taking of a pledge.
Knowledge, } the getting of intelligence.
Knowlech, *o.* }
HIDELOCK, the taking of a hiding-place.
Wíflac, *o.* the taking of a wife.
Reáflac, *o.* the taking of plunder.
Liblac, *o.* the drawing away of life.
Lac, *o.* what is taken, a gift.

L*C.

About loosening a substance by wet.

Leak. }
LECK, *n.* }
Lye. }
LETCH, a leaking or holed vessel for wetting ashes and making lye.
LETCH, *n.* a wet ditch.
Latch, *o.* to moisten.
LATCH-on, *e.* } to put more water on the mash
LECK-on, *n.* } when the wort has run off.
LATCH-pan, *e.* a dripping-pan.

Leach-trough, *s.* a salt-draining-trough.
Litchfield, the wet plain.
Litchet, (Dorset), the wet land.
LITHE, *n.* to mix meal, &c. (with water?).
LIT, *n.* to dye, dip.

—CH.

Latchet, a loose strap.
LAITCHETY, *s.* loose, slatternly.
DRAWLATCH, *s.* } longsome, idle.
DRAWLATCHET, *w.* }
LOTCH, *n.* to limp, or spring loosely.
Latch, a loose bar.
Leech, a loosener of pain.
LEECH, *Fr.* empty, a hole.
Loach? a fish abiding in holes.

—G.

LIG, *n.* } lie along.
Lie, }
Lay.
LAY-LINE, *s.* } a fishing-line left lying with a bait.
LIGGER, *e.* }
Ledge, a flat-lying surface.
LAITER, *w.* all the eggs laid by a hen in the laying season.
LAYER, *s. e.* what is laid, dung, soil.
Lay-stall, *o.* a place for laying rubbish, &c.
Low, down-lying.
Lees.

Stub roots.

LOW, *n. w.* } a ledge or hill.
LOW, }

To draw out, lengthen out.

LOGE, *Fr.* }
LAEG, *o.* }
LOW, *n.* } flame, light.
LAYE, *n.* }

Light.

LEO-MA, } a flame.
LEAM, *n.* }

LOOM, to shine, show.
LUNT, *n.* a light, a reef as of smoke.

—ST. Stems.

Listen, to outreach.
Lust, loose will.
List, to long for.
LISTY, *n.* at ease, painless.
Last, } what is drawn or laden, a weight
LAST, *Fr.* } or load.
Lastage, payment for lading?
LESTAL, *n.* heavy in lifting.
Last, to draw on.

—S. Stems.

Lose.
Loose.

Pig's LOOSE, *n.* pigsty.
Leasow, } a loose run for cattle.
LEÄSE, *w.* }
LEASE, *w.* to glean loose corn.
Lazy, loose of work.
Lozel, a lazy man.
LIZZENED, *s.* (corn), loose, lank.

—SK. Stems.

LASKJE, *Fr.* to add on, lengthen.
LUSK, a loose, lazy man.
Lask, *n.* looseness of bowels.
Lash, (of a whip), a loose or outreaching cord.
Eye-lashes, what outlengthen.
LISH, *n.* loose, nimble.
Lesk, *m.* } a cattle run.
LISH, *m.* }
LASCHE, *n.* moist.
LASH, *e.* } soft and watery (fruits), instead of
LASHY, *e.* } hard and dry.
LASH-EGG, *e.* loose, filmbound only, without a hard shell.
Lush, drink.

—M. Stems.

Limb, what is loose to move.
Limp, to walk loosely.
Limber, LIMMER, *e.* loose, mean.

LIMMOCK, *e.* limp.
LIMMERS, LIMBERS, *w.* the shafts of a waggon.
LYMTWIGG, *w.* a lapwing, or loosewing.
Lamb?
Lame, loose of limb, or action.
LAMIGER, *w.* a lame man.
LAMMOCK, *e.* to lounge loosely.
LAMMOCKING, *w.* loose, slouching.
LAWM, to swoon, to be loose-limbed.
LUM, *n.* a loose or free-lying pool in a river.
Loam, what is loose, not hard.
Lea-MA, *o.* what pulls, or is loose.
Leam, Leash, } a dog-line.
Lime, loosened stone?
LOOM, *n.* Lumber, Lump, } what is loose, not a fixture, a utensil, &c.
Lumper, to step loosely.

—B. Stems.

LOB-along, *s.* LOP, *w.* LAPE, } to walk loosely, loungingly.
LOB, LOB-COCK, LUBBOCK, } a loose, lobbing man.
LOB, *w.* to hang loose.
LOB, *s.* a marble or ball to throw.

LAPE.
LOPE, *e.*
Leap.
LOP, *n.*
LOPPE, *n.* } a flea.
Lobster, what runs, not swims.
——— *e.* a stoat.
LAND-LOPER,
Land-lubber, } a land trotter.
Elope.
Antelope, what runs away.
Loop, for a rope, &c. to run in.
LOOP, *n.* a hinge.
LIBBET, *w.* a loose strip of torn cloth.
LIPE, *n.* a loose piece.
LIVER, a kind of sedge.
Lip,
LEAP, } a basket, (once made of sedge or rushes).
Seed-lip, *w.* a sower's seed-vessel.
LIPPY, *w.*
LIPPERY, *w.* } wet, rainy, showery.
LIPPER, *n.* loose spray.
LEAP, *n.* to scald or half-boil fish.
Lips, what are loose to move.
LUFE, *n.* the loose open hand.
Lap-up, to draw up.
Lap, to lap over.
Lap.
Lord,
HLAFORD, *o.* } bread source, or life source.

Lady, } bread-help, or life-help.
HLAFDIG, *a.* }
Leaf, what is loose, moving.
Leave, to let off loose.
LAVE, *n.* what is left.
Left-hand, the loose or idle hand.
Level, drawn on horizontally.
Lift, to draw up.
A-loft, drawn up.
A-loof, loosened off, free.
LIPPEN, *n.* } to lean or trust to.
Believe, }
Love, what draws on.
Life, what lengthens on.
Lavish, loose in the use of a thing.

—D. Stems.

LOWT, *n.* to loosen, or bend down the body.
Lout, one who louts.
LUTTER-POUCH, *c.* a slovenly ragged fellow.
LITTOCKS, *m.* loose rags and tatters.
LATTER, to run loose, as a vagabond.
LUTTER, *w.* to scatter loose.
Litter, what is cast loose.
LEAT, *w.* to let loose, leak.
Let, to leave loose, slacken.
A-LIGHT, to loosen off.
LITE ON, *n.* to trust to.
Lead, to draw on.

LEET, *s.* a three-way leet, a meeting of three ways.
Lead, (metal), what draws hard by weight.
Lithe, } loose of substance or limb.
Lither, }
Leather.
LITTY, *w.* loose of limb, or motion.
LITHE, *n.* to listen.
LEATH, *n.* a loosing, intermission, as of pain.
LEETH-WAKE, *n.* limber, pliant.
LATHE, *n.* } to draw, invite.
LATE, *n.* }
LAIT, *n.* to draw, invite, seek.
Lathe?
Loth, slack.
LADE, } (as water), to draw or lift up.
Lave, }
Ladle.
Load, } to lift or lay up.
LEAD, }
LADES, *s.* } bearings on the sides of a
LADE-SHRIDES, *w.* } waggon.
Load-stone, a drawing stone.
Load-star, a drawing or guiding star.
Loadsman, a leading man, pilot.
Lode, the leading vein of a mine.
——— *e.* a dug water-course.
Ladder, a drawer or lengthener up.
Lot, what is drawn?

—N. Stems.

LIN, *n.* to be slack, yield.
LOON, } a lout, loose man.
LOWN, }
LONNING, *n.* lame, loose-limbed.
LANT, *n.*? } a drawing of cards.
LOO, }
Lint?
Linty, *m.* loose, idle.
Land, what is drawn out horizontally.
Line, what draws on.
LAWND, *e. o.* } a piece or strip of ground, an
Lawn, } open space in a wood.
Lean, to draw off.
Lean, } long, loose, pliable.
Lennock, *n.* }
LEENY, loose or free of action?
LANNER, *e.* } a whip-lash.
LANYER, *e.* }
Lanniard, small ship-rope.
Loins, what are loose or bending.
Linden-tree, wood that is bending?

—L. Stems.

LOWL-eared pig, *w.* a long or loose eared pig.
LOLL, } to be long, loose.
LALL, }
LOLLOP, *n. s.* to lounge.

LOLL-POOP, a lounger.
LALDRUM, *e.* a loose simpleton.
LILL, *n.* / Lull, *n.* } to lull or slacken pain, &c.
LOLLOPS, *n.* a slattern.
LILT, *n.* to be loose in the gait or in singing.

—s. Stems.

LEER, / LEERY, } empty, loose.
LEER, *w.* the flank.
LEERS, *w.* / LEER-ground, } stubble-land.
LEER, *n.* a barn?
LURRY, *n.* to pull.
Lourdy, / Lourden, } a loose sluggish fellow.
LARE, *n.* what is loose, a quagmire, mire.
LAIRE, *n.* to wade in mud.
LURRY, *e.* to daub with mire.
LURRY, *s.* to slur, go loosely over.
Lirrup.
Leer, to draw or reach at.
LEAR, *n.* to lean, or draw towards.
Lurk, / Lurch, } a drawing after.
LIRK, *n.* to draw up, crease, rumple.
Larch?
Learn, to draw in.
Lore.

H L*N G.

L*NG.

TO draw round, inclose.

—K.

LOCK.
LOCK, } as of hay, the arms full.
LOKE, *e.*
Locket.
LOKE, *n.* } as of a canal.
Lock,
LOKE, *e.* a turn-again lane.

—TCH.

Latch.

—N. Stems.

LONE.
LONA, LANA, *Fr.*
LOAN, LONEIN, *n.* }.
Lane.
LEAN, to conceal.
LANING, *n.* an inclosing, secrecy.
LUN, *w.* to shelter, cover, keep warm.
LOUND, *n.* lew.
LEW, *w.* screened from cold.
LEWTH, a screening from cold.
LINNY, *w.* a shed.

Stems of sound, as what reaches long or far.

HLOW-AN, *o.* to low.
Lay.
Laugh.
Loud.
LIDDEN, *w.* a sound, tune.
LARM, *Fr.* a noise.
Larum-bell.
Lure, a shrill call.

M*N G.

1.

TO be or to put up together.

2.

To make or form up.

3.

To bend or wrap up.

4.

To beat or blend or mince, moisten up to a mass.

—NG.

MUNG, *e.* / MANG, *w.* } to mix, to mash.

M

Mingle.
MING, *e.* to mix, knead up.
MONG-CORN, *w.* a mixture of sundry kinds of seed.
BULLIMONG, oats, peas, and vetches together.
MUNG, *e.* } a mixed food for dogs, pigs,
MINK-MEAT, *e.* } or poultry.
MONGER, a store-owner.
Cheesemonger.
Felmonger.
Ironmonger.
Mongrel, of sundry kinds.
Mangle.
Among.
Many.
Much.

—NCH.

Munch, to chew, or cut up.

—G.

MUGGLE, *w.* mingling, confusion.
MUGGY, } (of the weather), mingled, not clear.
MOY, *n.* }
MUGGARD, } sullen, glum.
MUGGETY, *w.* }
MUG, to be misty, mingled.
Mag-pie, of mingled colours?

From this root M*NG, seems to have come

the names of some animals, &c. which usually come in lots of many.

MIG, Midge, a gnat.
(MOGTH), } moth, whence
MUG, }
Mugwort, } artemisia, a plant good against
MING-wort, *n.* } moths, or
Wormwood, as it is now written, Wer-múth, Ward-moth.
Maggot. }
MAUK, *n.* }
MADDOCK. }
MADS, *s.* earthworms.
MOSKEN, *Fr.* sparrows.
Megrims, }
MAUKS, *n.* } mingled fancies.
Maggots, }

—DGE.

MIDJANS, *w.* small pieces.
MUDGEN, *e.* a mixture of rubbish, clay, straw, &c. for walls.

—K.

Make, to put together, form.
Mock, to form by imitation.
MAKE, *n.* a fellow, mate.
MOKE, *s. e.* the mingling of withes or twine; wicker-work, or net-meshes.

Meek, primarily, mingled up as a mash, soft, thence, soft in mind.

MICKLE with cold, *w.* gathered up.

MOCK, *w.* a heap of sundries, a lot of sedge-grass, or bush-stumps.

Muck, } mixed dirt or soil.
MUCKS, *w.* }

MIXEN, *w.* a dung-heap.

—TCH.

Match, a putting of things together.

MEECH, *n. w.* } to go about gathering up, or
MOOCH, *n. w.* } getting things, to pilfer.

MICHER, *n.* a pilferer.

Stub roots.

Mow, to gather up (hay, &c.) together.

——— a gathering up, stack.

MAJDD, *Fr.* }
Math, }
Mead, } what is mown.
Meadow, }

Might, what makes or forms.

—S. Stems.

MOSY, *w.* rotten, or mixed up, mouldy, soft.

Mess, what is mingled up.

MOSS, *n.* a bog of peat, mingled or confused growth.

MIZZY, *n.* a quagmire.
MOZE, a pond overgrown with mingled weeds.
MOZY, *e.* covered with confused or matty hair.
Miser, one who gathers up.
MEAZLES, what come many together.
MESEL, *s.* a leper.
MOISE, *e.* to make up, increase.
Maze, *e.* mingled or confused lines.
MAZZLE, *n.* to wander, as if in a maze.
MAISSE, *n.* to think mingled or confused thoughts.
Amazed.
MAZZARD, *w.* the head.
MAZEJERRY-PATTICK, *w.* a simpleton.
MIZZLE, *n.* / Mist, } mingled or confused rain.
MUST, *w.* pomace, apples ground up together.
Musty, rotten up together.
Muster, / MOUSTER, *w.* } to come up together.
MUSTER, *w.* to mingle together, as for dung.
Moist, mingled with wet.
Mistleto?
Mistlethrush?

—SK. Stems.

MOSKER, *n.* to rot up to a mass.
MASK, *n.* anything mixed up or rotten up.
Mask (—M. stems).

Mash, to mash beer, to mix up the elements; mash potatoes, to chop and mix them up.

Meshes, } of a net, the making up or joinings
MOKES, *s.* } of the string.

Moss, } mingled or confused in a mass.
MESH, *w.* }

Mess, *e.* a mingled gang of men.

MASLIN, *n.* mixed corn.

MASHELSON, a mixture of wheat and rye.

—M. Stems.

Mumble, } to mingle speech-sounds, or man-
MAMBLE, *e.* } gle up food.

MAMMER, *w.* to confuse.

MAMMOCKS, *w.* manglings, scraps, small payments.

MUMM, to make up or perform a person or character.

MAMMET, }
MOMMET, *w.* } a made-up man, a puppet,
MOMMOCK, *w.* } scarecrow.
Mask, }

MIMMAM, *m.* a bog, what is of mingled growth of vegetation.

—B. Stems.

To make up, wrap, or fold up in a bundle.

Mop, a gathering or folding up.

Mob-cap, } a woman's cap, infolding the head
MAB-cap, *n.* } and tied under the chin.
MOPPET, *n.* } a love name for a child; "my
Mopsy, } bundle."
Mable, } to wrap or muffle up.
Muffle, }
Mob? a gathering up of people.
MOP, *n.* a gathering for hiring workpeople.
MAB, *n.* a slattern, a bundle.
Mawkin, (Mabkin?), a bunch of rags to clean an oven, a slattern.
Muff, a wrapper or folder.
Muff, } a mophead, simpleton.
MAFFIN, *n.* }
Mope, to fold oneself up in thought.
MIFF, *w.* to mope in sullen anger.
Maple?

—D. Stems.

Meed, what is made up, store-goods.
Mud, mingled dirt.
Muddle, to mingle or confuse.
MOTHERY, having mother, or a mingled thick fluid.
Meddle, to mingle with.
MAT, what is mingled or confused.
MOIDER, *n.* to puzzle, confuse.
METE, } to make up, to put together the
MET, *n.* } standard and goods.

MÓT, *o.* a meeting or sitting of men for cases of law.

Moot-point, a point or case for judgment.

MOOT, *w.* of a tree, the meeting of the roots, bottom of the stem.

Meet.

Mate, one put with another.

MEWE, *Fr.*? } a girl.
MAWTHER? *e.*

MAWTHERN? *w.* the ox-eye daisy.

—N. Stems.

Mane, a mingled mass of hair?

Moon, what mingles or mixes things, and off-marks them less clearly than the sun. (See "Sun," under the Root S*NG, and —N. stems).

Man, what makes or forms things.

Mind, } what puts thing to thing, or thinks.
Mood,

Mean, to think.

Mad, with mingled or confused thought.

MADDLED, *n.* } a little mad.
MUDDLED, *s. w.*

MADDLE, *n.* to talk or wander madly, to be foolishly fond.

MAUNDER, *n.* to wander in mad thought.

Maund, what gathers up, a kind of basket.

MÚND, *o.* } what is put up (as a defence), pro-
MOND, *Fr.* } tection, protector.

"Kynden aeghen een mond to habben."
"Children ought to have a guardian."

Mound, what is put up.
MOUNDS, *w.* field-fences.
MAUNDY, *w.* arrogant, patronizing.
M*ND, *o.* } mouth, face, form of a man.
M*NTH, *o.* }
MUNS, *s.* face.
Muzzle.
GRIZZLDY-MUNDY, *w.* grinny-mouthy, a name of reproach.
M**N, *Fr. o.* mingled, *corruptum.*
MAINSWEAR, *n.* to forswear.
MENT, } to make up the form or likeness of
MINT, *n.* } another by imitation.
MINNOCK, *e.* a fop, one who ments or mints.
Mince, } to mangle small.
MINCH, *n.* }
MIN, *Fr.* small.
Minnow. }
MENNAM, *n.* }
MINT, *w.* }
Mite. }

—L. Stems.

Many of these stems are about mixing or beating up into a meal-like mass.

MULL, *w.* dust, what is mingled up.
MULL, *n.* peat-dust.
MULLED, *w.* reduced to dust.
Mould.
MULLOM, MAULM, } meal, or dust-like stuff.
Meal-MOLTER, *n.* toll-meal for grinding.
Mellow, Mildew, MAHLDAWWE, *Fr.* } meal-dew.
MULLIGRUB, *w.* meal-grub, that feeds on gurgeons.
MULLOCK, *w.* rubbish, &c.
MULLOCK-MOILED, *w.* dirty, dusty.
MULDER, MOULDER, } to become meal-like.
MAUL, a soft clay soil.
MULCH, *e.* dung of rotten leaves.
Mild, MALSH, *n.* } first meal-like, then soft.
Melt, to mingle by heat.
Milt.
MELL, *n.* to pound, mix up.
Maul, what mells.
Malt, what is melled.
Mole, what is made up.
——— what casts up mould.
MAILEN, *n.* what is wrapped up, a mawkin.
Mulse, wine mingled with honey.

Milk?

M*L, a mangling up, division, share.

"En mäjl molk," *Fr.*

"A meal of milk."

Meal, (of food).

Piece-meal.

MELDER, *n.* one kiln-full, or one grinding of corn.

MAELAN, *o.* / MELL, *w.* } to converse, come together.

"Neither mell nor make with one," *w.*

"Neither to converse or act with one."

MAR, *n.* / MERE, / Marsh, } a gathering together of water, a small lake, or sea.

MARRAM, *e.* / MARMA, } sea-reed grass.

More, Moor?

MERE, the meeting of two surfaces, a boundary.

MERE-BALK, a boundary balk, a line of green-sward between sundry lawns in a common corn-field.

MARDLE, *e.* a cattle-pound.

Mark, a boundary.

Marrow, / Marl, / Mire, } what is mingled in a mass.

MIRE-DRUM, *n.* the bittern.

MARTIN, (Free), a calf, a twin of mingled sexes.
Mar, to mangle up.
Murder, a mangling up.
Murrain, what mingles up, or rots.
MURL, *n.* to mingle to a mass.
MURLE, *n.* muse with mingled thoughts.
MIRK, mingling of light and darkness.
MIRKY, *w.* gloomy.
MIRKSHUT, *w.* evening.
Morgen? } Morn? }
MARROWS, *n.* two things that go together.
Mourn, to wrap or fold oneself up, as people in sorrow?

—R. Stems.

Much. } Mo. }
MÛR, (Cornoak), much, nigh, almost.
MORE.
MURTH, *n.* } MORT, *w.* } a good much, abundance.
MORTLE, much, very great.

N*N G.

SN*NG.

1.

TO cut or strike back.

2.

To gripe, squeeze up.

3.

To be nigh.

—NCH.

NUNCH, } a cutting or lump of bread, or
Nuncheon, } cheese, or food.

—G.

NOG, *w.* a cutting or slice, block.
NOGGER, a kind of cut or carved lump, block-like.
NOGGER-HEAD, *w.* a block-head.
NOGGING, *e. s. w.* slicing.
Brick-nogging, a wall of brick, built in slices or divisions, within a wooden framework.
NOG, *e.* a strong biting ale.
Nugget, a slice or lump.
NAG, *n.* a sharp taste.

S-NAG, *w.*
NAGGY, *n.* } sharp, irritable.
S-NAGGY, *e. n.*
S-NAG, *n.* }
S-NEG, *n.* } to cut off, lop.
S-NOUK, *n.*

—DGE.

Nudge.

—K.

Nick, to cut, a cut, or angle.
Nick-stick, *n.* a tally.
NICKY, *w.* a little cutting of wood to light fires.
Nook, a notch-like angle.
NOOKIN, *n.* a corner.

—TCH.

NITCH, a cutting of wood, &c. a faggot.
Notch.
NICHELLED, *n.* castrated.
Nick-nack?
Niff-naff?

From N*NG, to squeeze, come a set of stems for the effect of squeezing, narrowness, closeness.

NEAH, *o.* NÂI, *Fr.* nigh, close.
Near.
Narrow.

Neighbour, a near dweller.
NIGH, *n.* to touch.
NEACKJEN, *Fr.* to come near to, or to.
Naked, a man's body is naked when it is come to by the sight or touch.
NIGGARD, *n.* iron cheeks to narrow a grate.
Niggard, } a man close or near with money
NEAGER, *n.* } or goods.
NIDGET, *s. e.* a hoe for cleaning the narrow spaces between rows of hops or beans.
NEAWST, *w.* nearness.

—M. Stems.

NIM, *n.* to seize, steal.
——— to walk with quickly caught-up steps.
Nimble.
Numb, griped with cold, &c.
NUMSKULL, a dull man.
NEME, *n.* one near, mate, associate.

—B. Stems.

Nab.
NEB, *s.* the handle of a scythe.
Nip, to cut back, check.
NIPPY.
S-nip.
Neap, to check, strike back.
BE-NEAPED, *w.* left by the tide.
NIFLE, *n.* to seize, steal.

Niff. }
S-niff. }

N*B. (A Welsh root?).

Nebb, *o.* Neeb, *Fr.* Nib.
Neb, *n.* nose.
Nib, of a pen.
Nibble, NABBLE, *e. s.*
NAB, *n.* the tip of a mountain.
Nipple.

—D. Stems.

NIDDER, *n.* } to pinch, squeeze, pinch with
NETHER, *n.* } cold.
NIDY-CORN, *n.* pinched, weakly corn.
H-NOT, *o.* to pinch, check in growth, to shear back.
NOT-COW, *w.* a hornless cow.
NOTTLED, *s.* checked in growth.
Not-wheat, beardless wheat.
NÈT, *Fr.* nigh, useful.
NITTLE, *n.* }
NITTY, } handy, neat.
NATTY, }
Night, nearness, or narrowness of sight.
Night-mare, the sqeezing mass?
Neath, } the relative place of what is down-
Beneath, } pressed to what presses.
NAETAN, *o.* to press, gripe, squeeze.
Need, a pressure.

NOTE, *n.* to push, gore with the horns.
Neats, } horned cattle? neat cattle.
NOWTS, }
Needle?
Nettle?
NITTLE, *n.* to pilfer.

—N. Stems.

The stem N*NY seems to mean female, and especially a girl-child.

Ninny, a nurse, or child nursed?
Nanny-goat, a she-goat.
NINNY-HAMMER, a child's rattle? a fool, one with a head like a child's rattle?
NINCOMPOOP, a little girl's doll?
NANCY, *n.* an effeminate man.
NANNY, *e.* to trifle, play the fool.
NONNOCK, *e.* an idle whim, childish fancy.
NINNY-WATCH, *w.* a longing for a thing.
NUNTY, *n.* } pinching, sparing.
NITHING, }

—L. Stems.

Nail, } what gripes or pinches?
NAEGEL, *o.* }
NOOL, *n.* to check, pinch.

—R. Stems.

NERLED, *n.* pinched, oppressed.

N*N G.

HN*NG.

TO bend, bow.

—G.

NEEGE, *Fr.*
NAGGLE, *e.* to bend the neck, limbs, or body, as in affectation, like a young horse or a girl.

—K.

Neck.
NICKLED, *n.* bent, fallen, as corn.

—S.

Noose, a bend of a rope.

—ST.

NEST-AN, *o.* to spin, twine.
Nest.

—SK.

NĒSH, *w.*
NISCLE,
NICE,
} bendsome, soft, yielding.

—B.

Nape of the neck, the bend of it.

—D.

NIDDICK, *w.* the neck, the nape or hinder neck.
NUDDLE, *e.* to bend, or hang down the head.
Nod.

R*NG

1.

TO reach on or out, in substance or act.

2.

To reach or pull.

3.

To reach or bend up.

—NG.

RANGLE, *w.* (of plants), to grow long and rambling.

RUNG, } a long stick, a cudgel, a cross-bar of a
Rong, } ladder.

Ring, what reaches round.

RINGLE, *n.* a row, as of plants, border or edge, as of a garment.

—NK.

RANK, *Fr.*
RONK, *n.*
Rank,
RENKY,
} long-grown, long and small.

Rankle, to reach out, or on.

Rank.

RINK, *n.* the course of the stones in curling.

—NGE.

Range, to reach on.
RUNGE, *n.* a long tub.

—NCH.

RANCH, *e.*
RANK, } to scratch along.

—G.

Ridge,
RIG, *n.*
REG, *Fr.* } what reaches on.
RIGGEN, *n.* the ridge of a house.
RIG, *w.* to reach about climbingly.
Rigging, the sundry stretchings of rope.
Rag, what reaches out.
RAGGOLD, *n.*
RAGGABRASH, *n.*
Ragamuffin. }
RAG, *n.* a mist.
Rogue? who reaches and pulls all he can; (*rob* is from R*NG).
RUG, *n.* to pull, reach.
Right, a *right* line is a pulled or *stretched* line. The *right* hand is the one mostly *reached* out.
RIGGOT, *n.* a gutter.
Rug,
Rugged,
Rough, } what reaches out unevenly.

Rue, } to have a feeling of raking,
REW, *n.* to repent, } or pulling.
Ruth.
Ruthless.
RAY, *w.* } what reaches round, dress, clothes.
RAEGELS, *o.* }

—K.

Rack, what stretches.
RICK, *s.* to sprain the ankle.
RECK, *n.* reach.
RAX, *n.* to stretch.
RAKE, *n.* } a rut, path.
RACK, *e.* }
RACK, *n.* a sheep-path.
Rack, of the weather, the reaching line, or motion of the clouds.
RAUK, *n.* to mark with lines.
Rake, } to stretch out in raking.
RACE, *w.* }
RAWK, *n.* } to ramble, reach wide.
Rake, *e.* }
RAKE, *e.* to reach off from a perpendicular, as a mast.
Rake, a loose rambling man.
RACKLE, *n.* } unmanageable, reaching and pull-
ROCKLED, } ing.
Rock, to reach off from side to side.
Reek, } what reaches out, smoke or steam.
ROAK, *s.* }
REECH, *n.* }

RECKENS, *n.* pot-hooks, reachings.
Rickety, loose, stretched out of form.

RUCK, of horses, *n.* a team.
RUCK, a plait, fold, wrinkle.

—TCH.

Reach.
RATCH, *n.*
Ratch, *n.* to mark with lines.
RATCHED, *n.* striped.
Roach, the striped fish?
RAITCH, *n.* a long mark.
RATCH, *w.* to stretch.
ROOK, *n.*
RUCK, *w.* what reaches up, a heap or bunch.
Rick,
RUCKY, *w.*
RUCKER, *w.* to bend, squat, couch.
Rage, a pulling or reaching in anger.

Stub roots.

Row, an outreaching series.
Row a boat, to pull.
RENGE, *w.*
RIE, *n.*
RUE, *w.* to sift, reach and pull.
REE, *s.*

—ST. Stems.

Rest, an outstretching.

Roost, a bird's stretcher. (See *rong*).
Roister to reach about rudely.
Restive, } reaching and pulling.
REUSTY, *n.* }

—S. Stems.

Rise, to reach up.
RICE, *s.* } what reaches up, underwood, twigs.
RISE, *n.* }
RYZEN-HEDGE, *n.* one made of twigs and boughs, &c.
Race, a stretch of running.
REAS-MA, *o.* what reaches up.
RISSON, *n.* a stalk of corn.

—SK. Stems.

Rush, to reach on eagerly.
Rash, apt to rush.
Rix, *w.* }
Risk, *o.* } what reaches out.
Rush, }

—M. Stems.

REC-MA, *o.* what reaches out, &c.
REAM, *s. w.* to outreach, widen, open.
RAWM, *n. w.* to reach awkwardly.
REAMY, bread or cheese, outreaching or stringy, as dough.
REAMER, } a tool to widen screw-holes.
Rimer, }

ROM, *Fr.* wide-reaching.
Room, outreaching space.
Roam, Ramble, } to reach out in motion.
REAMS, *w.* the stretchers, bones or frame-work.
ROMMELEN, rank, wide-reaching.
RAMSHACKLE, *w.* wide-shaking, loose-shaking.
Ramp, ROMP, } to reach or pull widely.
RAMP, *e.* to reach out much in growth.
RAMMELY, *n.* rank, long grown.
RAMPAGE, *n.* to romp.
Rump, what reaches out.
Ram, REMMAN, *n.* } to strike outreachingly.
Ram.
Rim, what reaches by or round.
RIMS, *n.* rongs.
Rumpus, a reaching and pulling.
REA-MA, what reeks out (see *reek*) to the smell.
RAM, *n.* RAMMISH, } fetid.
RAMS, *n.* RAMPS, *n.* RAMSONS, *w.* } wild garlick.

—B. Stems.

R*P, to pull, reach, seize.

Rob.
RAPE, *Fr.*
Rape.
REAPE, *s.* to catch with the mind, anticipate.
RAP and rend. Seize and steal.
RIPE, *n.* to steal.
Rip.
RIPPLE, *n.* to scratch.
Rive.
RAVE, *Fr.* } to pull away, rob.
REAVE, *e. n.* }

"Raeive my soul like ane lion," *Sco.*

Rifle.
Ruffle.
RAFF, } to pull away by force.
REET, *n.* }
RAWER. }
Robber. }
Rife, seizing, infectious.
Ravin, }
RAWN, *w.* } to seize greedily, rob.
RAN, }
Raven.
Raffle.
Ravish.
Reap, } to pull, hind.
RAEP, *Fr.* }
Rope, what pulls, or binds.

Stirrup, (Sti-ráp), a mounting-rope.

REEVE, *w.*
RIVEL, *w.* } to pull up into wrinkles, bind.

Reef.

Revel,
ROWL,
REAL, *w.* } a reaching, and pulling about.

REEF, *n.*
ROVE, *e.* } what outreaches or spreads, a rash, scab, &c.

—B.

Ravel, to pull out?
Roof, what reaches over or up.

—B. Stems.

RABB, *Fr.*
Rib,
Ripple,
Rafter,
Raft, } what reach on.

RAFT, *w.* to pull or teaze (as a cow).
Rub, to reach and pull.
Rubble.
Rubbish.

"Rap and rend," *e.* "rap and tear," *n.* "rape and scrape," *e.* "rap and ring," *n.* to reach and pull by violence. Thence most likely

RAPS, *n.*
RAPSCALLION.
RASCALLION.
Rascal.
Riff-raff.
RAFF.
Rabble.
RABBLEMENT, *n.*

—D. Stems.

RITE, *Fr.*
RYD, *Fr.* } to pull, tear, gather.
Rid, pull away.
READ inwards, *w.* to pull off their fat, &c.
REED, wheat-straw pulled straight.
REWDEN-hat, *w.* a straw-hat.
READY, *n.* to pull, comb the hair.
RATS, *m.* tearings, pieces.
Rat, what pulls and robs?
Rood, a stretcher, a cross.
Rood,
Rod, } what reaches on.
RADDLINGS, the reachings or windings of a wall.
——— *s.* the wands of wattle-work.
RUDD, *Fr.* a hedge-shard made by pulling or tearing or trespass.
Rout, a reaching and tearing about.
Rote, a stretch, onreaching.
ROWTY, *n.* a rank, onreaching.

Root, what reaches out.
Ready, onreaching in act.
Rathe, onreaching, early, soon.
Rather, sooner.
Rate, a reach, stretch, measure.
Ride, to onreach in motion.
Road.
Rut.
Rudder, what onreaches or directs.
RIDES, *s.* hinges.
REDE, *n.* to onreach in mind, to counsel, to guess, speak.
Read.
READSHIP, *w.* the act of to *rede.*
Riddle.
RADE, *n.* afraid.
ROUTH, *n.* an outreaching, plenty.
HREDDAN, *o.* to pull away.
RIDDLE, } a coarse sieve for sifting sand, &c.
RUDDER, *s.* }
RUDDERISH, *s.* rough, rude.

—N. Stems.

Round, reaching into itself.
Rand, what reaches by or round, border, seam.
Rind, what reaches round.
Randy, a reaching and pulling.
ROUNDLE, *w.* } a hollow pollard.
RUNNEL, *n.* }

RONE, *n.* an outreaching of whin-bushes.
RUNT, *n.* a kale stalk, a short thick man.
RAND-MA, what reaches out.
Random, a bare outreaching.
Rant, to tear forth.
ROON, *n.* a tearing, a shred.
Rend.
Rent. } thin, tearsome cloth.
ROWNY,
RAWNY, } thin, tearsome cloth.
RINE, *n.* to reach at, touch, feel.
Run, to reach on in motion.
RUMBER, *n.* a short run before leaping.
RAMP, to leap, spring.
RUNNEL, *n.* a stream.
RAYN, *n.* } what reaches on, a dale or ridge in a field.
REAN, *n.* } what reaches on, a dale or ridge in a field.
REIN, *n.* what reaches on in length, balk, furrow.
RANNEL, *n.* a cross chimney-beam.
ROUNCE, the handle of a press.
REEN,
RHINE, *s.* } a water-course.
REIN,
RINLET, *Sc.* a stream.
RINDLE, *n.* a gutter.
Rinse.
Rain?

—L. Stems.

Rally.
RAIEL, *Fr.* } to pull up.
Rule, to make or keep right. (See *Right*,—G. roots).
Rail, what reaches on.
Roll, to reach round.
Reel.
Rollock,
REUL, *n.*
RILE, *w.*
ROIL, *w.* } to reach about the limbs wildly.

—R. Stems.

Rear, to reach up, rise.
Rere-mouse,
RYE-MOUSE, *w.* } a bat.

A branch of the root R*NG seems to be applied to what is of the colour of fire, and to the decomposition of bodies which is an act of fire.

Rust, decomposition, or ruddy.
RUSTY,
REASTY, *e.*
RAISTY,
REEZED, *n.* } (of bacon), decomposed or rust-hued.
Rosin,
ROZEL, *e.* } what is reddish.

ROIZLE, to make the skin red by beating, or fire-heat.
ROSSEL, *n.* to rot as an apple.
Rash, a red rising.
RAFTY, *w.* raisty (bacon).
Red, fire-colour.
Russet, rather red.
RUDDOCK, the red-breast.
RUDDEL, red earth.
Rot, to decompose.
RET, *e.* to rot by soaking.
RAIT, *w.* stuff soaking in water.

The following stems are words for the sounds of which that made by reaching and pulling things about is the type.

Ring, as a bell, or metal.
ROUNCE, *n.* a great noise.
RICK, *n.* to jingle, scold.
RACKET, *s.* a noise, bustle.
RAG, *n. w.* to rate, scold.
RUCKSTER, *s.* to make a great noise.
REAM, *n.* to cry aloud.
Rumble.
ROOP, *n.* a hoarse voice.
RABBLE, *n.* a confused noise of speaking.
RABBLE-ROTE, *w.* a long overtold tale.
ROUSTLE. }
Rustle. }

ROOZE, *n.* } to praise.
RUZE, *n.* }
ROWSE, *w.* } to stir up with a noise.
Rouse, }
ROWSING-fire.
RATTOCK, *e.* a noise, rattle.
RATTLE.
RATE, *w.* to scold.
RADDLE, *n.* to banter.
ROWT, *n.* } to bellow, make a din.
RAWT, *n.* }
RITTLE, *w.* to snore.
Roar.

W*NG.

First branch.

1.

TO be or become weak or yielding in form, under pressure.

2.

To wind or turn, in substance or motion.

Second branch.

3.

The root or a root, W*NG, is to spring up or out, to strike out or yearn for some end.

—NG.

WANG, *o.* a meadow, the cheek.
WONG, *e.* a piece of smooth meadow-ground.
WANG-TOOTH, cheek-tooth, molar.

—NK.

WANKLE, *e.* } weak, soft, pliant.
WANKLING, *H.* }
WANGERY, *w.* flabby, soft.

—K.

Weak.
WEAKY, *n.* juicy, moist.

—ST. Stems.

Waste.

—S. Stems.

WIZZEN, to wither, waste, weaken.
WASSEL, *n.* a weak-bodied man.

Waase, *Fr.* } a cushion or crown, as of straw or cloth, worn on the head under a pail, &c.
WAISE, WASE, WAZE, *n.* }

Wisp.
WUSSET, *w.* a scarecrow.

—M. Stems.

WEA-MA, what is soft, yielding.

WAM. } the belly.
Womb. }
WEMM, a weak place in cloth.

—D. Stems.

Wither.
Wad, } a soft heap or bundle?
WED, *n.* }
Water, what is yielding or soft.
Wet.
Weather.

—N. Stems.

WINCE, *e.* to shrivel, as apples.
Wind, what is yielding or soft.
Wane.
WANZE, *e.* to waste away.
Want?
WOOD-WANTS, *n.* holes in heart-rotten or hollow wood.
Wan, weak-looking.

—L. Stems.

WALCH, *n.* }
WALSH, *n.* } insipid, weak.
WALLOW, *n.* }
Wool, what is weak, or soft.

—R. Stems.

WEARCH, *n.* }
WERCH, *n.* } weak, insipid.
ᵀAIRSH, *n.* }

Weary, } weak limbed.
WIRGH, *Fr.*

"'K bin wirgh," *Fr.*
"I am weary.

Wire?

To wind, &c.

—NK.

WANKE, *Fr.* to wind, go here and there.

WINK, } a thing for winding on a rope or
Winch, } chain.

WENCE, *e.* a turning at the crossing of two roads.

—G.

WIG, *n.* a kind of cake.

—K.

WIK, WYCK, *o.* } a bending or inlet in the shore.
Wyke, }

WIKES, } of the month, *n.* the turnings or
WEEKS, } corners.

Week, of days, a turning or period of days.

Wicker, what bends.

Wick, Wicked, winding out of right, wrong.

—SK. Stems.

WISKET, *w.* a flat basket made of bands of wood.

—S. Stems.

Weazle, what winds or bends?

West, the wending, or going off, or the bending (of the horizon).
Waist, the bending-place of the body.
WASTLE, *w.* to wind, wander.

—M. Stems.

Wamble, to wind as a loose wheel.
Wemmel, an augur.
Wimple, *n.* to meander.
Wimple, a winding hood.
WIM, *w.* to winnow, wind a fan.

—B. Stems.

WAP, *e.* to wind up.
—— *n.* a bundle.
WAPPER-EYED, *w.* with eyes rolling or squinting.
WAPPER-JAWS, jaws awry.
Wabble, to wind from side to side, like a loose wheel.
Wave. }
Waver. }
WAFFLE. }
WAFF, *n.* a waving of the hand.
WAFFLER, *n.* the green sand-piper, from its waving flight.
WAFF, *n.* to wave or roll up in boiling, weak.
Wafer, what is weak?

Waft, to float, wave-like.
Waif, what has wandered?
Weave, to wind or twine threads.
Woof, the threads on which the warp is woven.
Wife, once the weaver of the household.
Web.
WABSTER, *n.* a weaver.
WEVET, *w.* what weaves, a spider.
Weevil, what winds?
WAVERS, *n.* young timberlings left in a felled wood.

—D. Stems.

Wad, what is woven or twisted?
Wadmel, a woven stuff.
Wade, to wend or wind on?
Waddle.
WEETH, *w.* pliant, tough.
Withy. } Withwind.
With. }
W*D, a winding or fastening, as a knot.
WED, *o.* } a pledge, an agreement.
WAD, *n.* }
WADD, *n.* a forfeit, a pledge.
WEDDER-woman, *n.* } a woman who keeps an office for servants, a woman who makes WADS or agreements.
WADDLE-WIFE, }

Wedding, a pledging of troth.
Wage, to pledge.
Wages.
Wager.

—N. Stems.

W*ND, to wind, to bend or turn right and left.

Wind.
Wend.
Wander, to keep winding.
Wonder, to wind with the mind.
WINTLE, *n.* to stagger, wind.
Wond, WONT, *w.* an animal that winds under ground, a mole.
WONT-WRIGGLE, *w.* a mole's tunnel.
WANDLE, *n.* } that will wind or bend, pliant.
WANDY, }
Wand, primarily, was a rod that would wind or bend; as in basket or hurdle-work.
Wattle.
WANDED-chair or basket, *n.* a withy one.
WANTY, *n. e.* a large girth or winder.
WINDLES, *n.* blades on which to wind yarn.
Windlas.
WINT, *e. s.* a bend or turn, two ridges of ground ploughed by one turn of the horses on and back.

Wind a ship.
WEND, WIEND, *n.* a turn-again, a narrow street or court.
WENCE, *s.* a road-turning.
WIDDLE, *e.* young duck.

Wan, in composition, means wrong or winding out of a right course, as *mis-*.

Wanhonour, *n.* dishonour.
Wanluck, *n.* ill luck.
Wanrest, *n.* anxiety.
Wanchance, *n.* mischance.
Wanweard, *n.* wayward.

Wanton?
Wone, *n.* to turn and return to an act or a place.
Wont.
WENSTED, *o.* } a wonted place.
ONSTEAD, }
Wean, to accustom.
WENNLE, *e.* a weanling calf.

—L. Stems.

W*LL, to roll, to roll over as uprising waves of hot water, to boil.

WALL, WALLOP, *n.* to boil.
Pot-WALLOPERS, pot-boilers, householders.

Wallow.

WEEL, *n.* a whirlpool.

WALLOWY, *w.* having a sickly feeling of a rolling in the stomach.

WALLOP, *e.* to roll or wrap up clumsily.

WALLOPING, *n.* bending or rolling in gait.

Welter, WALTER, *e.* to roll about.

Over-WELT sheep, *n.* a sheep having rolled over that it cannot get up.

WOLDER, *e.* a roll or bandage.

WALT, *n.* to totter, roll over.

Walt, to roll as a ship without ballast.

WELT, a roll or fold in leather or cloth.

Weld, iron.

WOULD, to wind ropes round a sprung mast.

Weale.

Wales of a ship, the sundry bends of it.

Willy, a withy basket.

WILK, *e.* a wicker strainer for brewing.

WILF, *n.* a willow.

WAL-MA, WEL-MA, Walm, Welm, } what wallows or boils, a seething, or a springhead.

Welkin, what rolls round.

Walk, to wend.

Wall, WEAL, *o.* } what bends round; in Frisian the sea-shore, then a town-bank, or wall, &c.

—R. Stems.

Wire.

WEOR-MA, *o.* } what twists.
Worm, }

WARBLE, *n.* a kind of worm that breeds on cattle.

WARE, *n.* } sea-weed.
WEAR, *n.* }

Warble, to wind in sound, as in singing.

To wind round, as for warding or guarding.

"Bewerre my, O God," *Fr.*
"Guard me, O God."

WEER, *n.* wear, keep off, guard.

Wary.

WARE one's money, *n.* to take care of it, spend it well.

WARISHT, *n.* got out of danger in sickness.

Wear, } what keeps in or back, (as water, fish, or a foe), a dam, mound-fence. Thence
WERE, *Fr.* }

WARTH, *n.* a ford or dam.

Warth, payment for a castle-guard.

Warrant, a warding.

Warn, to ward by words.

Ward.

Warden.

Warder.

Warren.

WARD, *e.* the hardening of the skin of the inner hand by tools, &c.

Wear, (clothes, or weapons), to wrap or wind round.

WEAR-MA, *o.* what wraps or bends round.

Warm, as the effect of being wrapped or surrounded.

Warm-store, *n.* a store laid up in a safe place till wanted, thence

Wara, Were, *Fr.* what winds round, edge, the lip.

Word, what is lipped.

W*NG.

Second branch.

To spring up or out in substance or motion.
To strike out or yearn in body or mind.

—NK.

Wencle, *o.* } a growing girl.
Wench, }

—IG.

WIG, *Fr.* to wield a weapon, &c.

WIG, *o.* war.

Wag, to stir.

WAGGLE, } to stir on, waddle.
WAIGGLE, *n.* }

WIGGER, *n.* stirring, active.
Wight, an active man.
Weigh, to bear up or off.
Waggon.
Wag, one stirsome for fun.

—DGE.

Wedge, what strikes out wood, &c.

—K.

Wake, to spring up.
Watch, to keep awake.
Wait, to keep awake.
Waites, watchers.
Wake (of a ship), its outstruck course.
Weax-an, *o.* } to grow, spring out.
WAEGS-EN, *Fr.* }
Wax.
Way, what strikes out.
WYSE, *n.* } to strike off or out.
Wise, }

—B.

Wipe, to strike out.
Weep, to wipe the eyes.

—D. Stems.

Weed, } what springs out.
Wood, }
Wide, out-striking, out-springing.

WOD, *o.*
WOAD, *n.* } mad.
WUDE, *n.*
WEAD, *n.* madly angry.

—SK.

Winsch, *Ger.*
Wish, } to strike out in mind, yearn.
Wash, to strike out.

—N.

Win, to strike for, to get by striving.
WIZZLE, *n.* to win a thing slily.
Ween, to strike out in mind.
FOR-WEENED, *w.* wayward in mind.
Wen, what springs out.
Wince, to strike out.
Wind, what strikes on.
Wound, from a striking.

—L. Stems.

To strike out in will.
To strike out freely.

WALLE, WALE,
WEAL, *n.* } choose.
Out-WALE, *n.* an out-choosing.
WALD,
WIELD, *Fr.* } an act of unbound or free will.

"Dat ma wald mey wald wrdrywn mey," *Fr*
"That man may overcome might by might.

To wield.
Wold. }
Weald. }
Wild.
WILLERN, *n.* wilful, wayward.
WAUDEN, *n.* vigorous, active.
Wart, } what grows out.
Wort, }

Several stems of this root are taken for war actions.

Wig, *Fr.* to wield a weapon.
Wig, *o.* war.
Wage, war.
Weapon.
Win.
War.

QU*NG.

KW*NG.

HW*NG.

First branch.

1.

TO strike to and fro, vibrate, shake, stir quickly.

To whirl or swing.

2.

To quicken, to bring forth in birth or growth.

—NG.

HWING, *o.*
Wing, } what vibrates.

WHANG, a strong swinging stroke, also a leathe thong.

—NK.

Wink, a vibration of the eyelids.

—NCH.

Quinch, to stir, flounce.

—G.

WHIG, to ferment?
WHIGGEN, *n.* whey.
QUAG, *w.*
Quagmire, } what vibrates.
QUAGGLE, *s.*
S-QUIGGLE, *e.* to shake to and fro, as fluid in bottle.

—K.

WHOOK, *n.* to shake.
Quake,
WAKE, *n.* }
Whack, a swinging stroke.
Quick. .
Quick-hedge.
Quick-silver.
WHICKS, *n.* slips of quick-thorn.

—CH.

QUEACH, *e.* an unplowed piece of living grass, by arable.

Quitch-grass, } grass tenacious of life.
Cooch-grass, }

Couch, the bed of sprouting malt.

Queachy, shaking like a quagmire.

—SK.

Whisk, } to fly, flutter.
WHIEW, *n.* }

Wash, to rub or beat with vibrating or swinging strokes.

—M. Stems.

WHEAMOW, nimble.

Whim, a quick lively thought.

Whimsey.

WHIGMA-LEERY, *n.* an idle thought, whim.

WHAM, *n.* a shaking bog, quagmire.

—B. Stems.

Quips and cranks, quick movements and bendings of body.

QUOB, *w.* } to shake or throb, as flabby flesh.
QUOP, *w.* }

QUOB, *Fr. w.* a quagmire.

Quibble?

Quiver, to vibrate.

QUAVIN-GOG, *w.* a quagmire.
QUAVERY-MAVERY, *e.* shaking and moving.
WHOP, a swinging blow.
WHAPPET, a little whop.
Whip, } what vibrates.
WIPP, *Fr.* }
Whiffle, } to move to and fro.
Whiff, }

—D. Stems.

WHIDDLE, *n.* to keep fretting.
WHEDDER, *n.* to tremble.
Quoddle, to boil a thing with gentle shakings or vibrations.
Whet, to strike to an fro?
WITE, *n.* nimble.
White, though a puzzling word, is certainly a stem of the root KW*NG, or HW*NG. Looking to the use of the word by Beowulf, and Cynewulf, I should think it meant *lively*, or *impressive in force*, which would suit fairly both the root and the word, and so the North Frieslanders call the right hand "*di witte hand*," the white hand, *i. e.* the quick or active hand, and I think, therefore, that *white* means the colour of "lively force."
White.
Wheat, albumen? what is white?
Whittle, a white undyed cloth.

—N. Stems.

QUANT, *e.* } a pole for pushing on a boat.
QUONT, *e.* }
Quandary, a wavering or vibration of thought.

—L. Stems.

QUILT, to strike alternately, as a cat with alternate motions of the feet, to beat.
Quill, a vibrater? like *hwing*, wing.
Wheel, what whirls.
While, a whole turn or period?

—R. Stems.

WHIR, *w.* to swing off, or round.
Whirl.
Wherry, a light boat tippling from side to side?
WHERRET, *w.* a swinging blow, a box on the ear.
Wharf, a swinging round, a bend in a river.
Warp, an up-cast of lands between two dams or furrows.
Warp, the threads swung round in weaving.
Warp, to twist round.
Queer, } warped, not straight.
QUARE, *w.* }

QU*NG.

KW*NG.

HW*NG.

Second branch.

1.

To squeeze, compress, overcome, subdue.

—NK.

QUANK, *w.* to subdue, to tire, over-tire.

—NCH.

Quench.

—K.

QUEEK, to squeeze.
QUACKLE, *e.* to choke.

—ST.

QUEST, *n.* to squeeze back, as the side of a loaf by another.

—S.

QUEZZEN, *e.* to suffocate with noxious vapour.
QUIZZLE, *e.* to suffocate.

—SK.

QUASH, *s.* to still, subdue.

—M. Stems.

QUAMP, *w.* still, subdued.
Wheemly, *n.* quietly, smoothly.
WHEAM, *n.* compressed close, wind-tight.
WHEAM, *m.* } close-at-hand.
WHEM, *m.* }
Bequem, *Ger.*

"It lies wheem for me," (*Cheshire*).

HWAEM, *o.* } an angle.
HWOM, *o.* }
WHAIN, *n.* } to coax, entice.
WHANTER, *n.* }

—D. Stems.

QUOT, *w.* } with the hunger overcome, sa-
QUOTTED, *w.* } tiated.
QUID, *w.* to suck, squeeze out.
WHITTER, *n.* a hearty draught.
QUILT, *w.* } to swallow, squeeze down.
Quaff, }
QUIEL, *Fr.* spittle.

—N. Stems.

WHINDLING, *w.* thin, compressed, narrow.
WHINNER-NEB, a thin-faced man.
Quinsy, a compressing or strangling of the throat?
QUONS, *e.* a mustard-mill.

Whin, the close or compressed plant?
CWEAN, *o. quæ premitur?* a female, thence
WHY-CALF, *n.* a cow-calf.
Queen-cat.

—L. Stems.

Quell.
QUAIL, *n.* to be overcome, faint.
QUELTER, *w.* to be overcomingly hot.
Quel-ma, *s.* } what overcomes one, a fainty feel-
Qualm, } ing.
Quilt, what is squeezed together?
WHELK, *n.* a compressed mass? as of straw.
WHOAVE, *w.* } to overwhelm, press, or cover
Hwealfan, *o.* } down.
WHEL-MA, *o.* what presses or covers down.
WHELM, *e.* } to turn over as a tub.
WHEMMLE, *n.* }
Over-WHELM.

—R. Stems.

Quire (of paper), one lot as pressed together?
Quern, what squeezes, a handmill.

The following stems are for slender sounds, such as those made by air through a squeezed or narrow passage.

WHINGE, *n.* to whine.
WHICKER, to neigh.

—ST.

QUEST, *w.*
QUIST,
QUICE, *e.* } the dove, (the complainer).

—SK.

QUESK, *w.* to complain.

—B.

Whoop.

—D.

QUEDEN, *Fr.*
Quoth he, } to speak.

—N.

Whine.
WHINDLE, whine.
Whinny, neigh.

—L.

WHILK, *s.* to yelp.

—R.

QUERKE,
QUIRK, *w.* } to make a kind of grunt in heaving, &c.

WR*NG.

TO wring, to squeeze twistingly.
To wrap round.

Wring.
WRING, a screw-press, a cider-wring, or ch
wring.
WRONG, *e.* a twisted bough.
Wrong.
Wrangle.

—NK.

Wrinkle.

—CH.

Wrench.
WRANCH, *w.* a screw-turner.

—G.

Wriggle.
" Sille naet yens forwrigglle," *Fr.*
" Shall not once stir off."
Wrig, to wrap up, clothe.
WRIGGLES, *e.* sand-ells.

—K.

Wreck.
WROCKLE, *s.* wrinkle.
Wretch.

Stub stems.

Awry.

—ST. Stems.

Wrest.
Wrestle.
WROSTLE, *n.*
WRAXLE.

Wrist, what twists round.
WREASLE, *n.* a weasle.

—M. Stems.

WRUMPLE, *w.* to wring into folds.

—B. Stems.

Wrap.
WROBBLE, *w.* to wrap up.

—D. Stems.

WRIDE, *w. Fr.* to push or wind out in growth.

"Dat waegst in wreydt," *Fr.*
"It waxes and wrides."

WRIDE, *w.* a lot of stalks or stems spreading out of one grain or root, as a hazel-wride, a wride of wheat.
Writhe.
Wreathe.
Wreath.
WRIDDEN, *n.* crabbed, twisted.
Write, to wind this way and that.
WROUT, *n.* to dig.

—N. Stems.

Wren, what infolds or incloses itself in its nest.
WRINE, *w.* a mark or fold in wrung cloth.

D*N G.

1.

TO ding or cast down, to dangle.

2.

To do or dunt back from motion or action.

3.

To do off limbs or outgrowth.

4.

To do down into shares, or to do up into mass.

DING, } to strike with a downward stroke.
DANG, }

"Ding him down," *n.* cast him down.

Dung, what is cast down.

"Thy casting down shall be in thee," (*Bible*)

DUNG, *n.* beaten down, conquered.

DUNGY, *s.* downcast, tired.

"The horse was quite dungy."

Dangle, to hang down.

Dingle, a down-hanging, or valley between tw hills.

—NK.

Dank, *n.*
DONK, *n.*
DONKY, *n.*
} of the air, with downcast or down-hanging wet.

—NGE.

Dungeon, a pit, or pit-like prison.

—NCH.

DINCH-PICK, *w.* a dung-pick.
DUNCH, *n.* to strike, as with the elbow.

—G.

DAG, *n.*
DAAG, *s.*
} what hangs, dew, or a mist.
DAGGY, *n.* dewy, misty.
DEG, *n.* to cast down drops, to sprinkle.
DAGLETS, *w.* icicles.
DAGS, *s.*
DAG-LOCKS, *s.*
} hanging dirty locks of sheep, hanging points in clothes.
DUGS, what hang, the teats of animals, or dirty folds in a frock-tail.
DAGGLES,
DUGGLES,
} little hangings of dirt on women's skirts.
DUGGED, dirty with dugs.
DAWGS,
DAWKS,
DAWKIN,
} a dirty woman, with dugs on her tail.
Dig, to ding down.

Dog?
DIGHT, *m.* to foul or dirty, to cast dirt on.
Dog-cheap, dung-cheap.
Dogger, (Ducker), a fishing-vessel, with a fish-well in it.

—DGE.

DADGE, *n.* } to walk clumsily, with down-
DODGE, *n.* } thumping feet.
DADGE, *n.* a down-thumping lump.
Dodge, *n.* wettish, with a little down-falling rain.

—K.

DACKER, *n.* hanging or downcast.
DAIKER, *n.* to hang lazily about.
DACKER, *e.* to hang down or waver.
Dock, the down-hanging plant?
DOUKY, *n.* with down-hanging, or slightly down-falling wet, damp, rather rainy.
Duck, to go down, dive.

" Sinne in moanne ryzje in duwckje," *Fr.*
" Sun and moon rise and go down."

Duck, a bird that ducks.
Dock, a sunk watercovered place?
Dike, DICK, Ditch, a sunk or dug hollow.
DOKE, *e.* a deep furrow.
Deck, to cover down.

Deck, }
Thatch, } a covering down?

—TCH.

Ditch, a down-dug hollow.
Dawn, the first down-dinging of the sun's light.

"Di stéarre op déage," *Fr.*
"The star appeared."

Day, the down dinging of the sun's light.
Dough, what is dinged or kneaded.

—ST. Stems.

DOWST, *w.* to beat.
Dust, what is beaten.
Dastard, one readily daunted.

—SK. Stems.

Dusk, the undergoing of the sun.
DASH, to ding down or against.
DUSH, *n.* to ding against, push.

—S. Stems.

DOWSE, *n. s.* a blow or stroke.
DOWSING, *n. s.* a beating.
DIZE, *n.* cast tow on a distaff.
Bedizen?

DOUSE, *n.* who casts things together, wise, thoughtful.
Dace?
Doze, to ding down or nod the head.
DOZZLE, *n.* a paste flower, struck with a print? on a pie-crust.
DOSSY, *n.* dull, not bright; soft, not crisp.
DAZED-BREAD, *n.* dough-baked.
——— MEAT, *n.* ill-roasted.
DESSE, *n.* to cast or beat down close or hard, as hay or wool.
DESS, *n.* a pile or lump.
DESS. } Dais? }

The root D*NG, in sundry of its forms, means to strike or stop back or down the keenness of any sense.

Dunch, hearing-struck.
DUNCH-PASSAGE, a blind passage.
Daze, } Dazzle, } to ding back the sight.
Dizzy, brain-struck.
DOZEN, *n.* } DEZZED, *n.* } feeling-struck, numbed, withered.

—M. Stems.

D**M, *Fr.* to ding, or stop back or short.
Dam, a water-stopping bank.

UWT-DOMP, *Fr.* to quench.
Dim, sight-stopping.
DIMMET, *w.* dusk.
Dumb, speech-stopped.
DOMEL, *w.* sense-stopped, stupid.
Dump, } what stops short.
Dumpy, }
DUMPS, downcast feelings.
Damp, to ding down the fire, as to damp the fire.
Damper.
Deem.
DIMMOCK, *e.* a down-striker, a warrior.
DOUGHT, *n.* down-striking might, bravery.
Doughty, brave.

—B. Stems.

Dab, } to dash or ding soft stuff against a body,
Daub, } to ding under, to cover.
DUBBIN, *w.* suet.
DABBET, *w.* a little dab.
DOBBLE, *n.* to daub in a small way.

"Djiep bedobbe, *Fr.*"
"Deep o'ercovered."

Dub, to strike, dash over.
DUBS, *s.* } flat dabs of lead, or flat-sided sheep-
DIBS, *w.* } bones, coins.

DAB, *e.*
DIBBER, } a hole-striking tool for planting seeds.
Dibble,

Dabble, to ding or strike down in a small way.
Dab-chick, a diving fowl.
DOBBY, *n.*
DOPE, *n.* } a dolt.
Dobbin, down-thumper, or heavy treader.
Dip,
DIB, *n.* } dip, to go down.
DIB, *n.* a valley.
DUB, *n.* a deepness, a pool of water.
Dive.
DIVVY-DUCK, *w.* a dab-chick.
Deep, down sunk.
DAPPER, dinging, active.
DAB,
Dapster, } a dinger, a skilful man.
Dappled, as if dashed with dabs of colour.
DAPS, *w.*
DABS, } the prints, likeness.

"The very daps of his father."

DUFF, *n.*
DAFF, *n.* } to stop back, daunt.
DAFT, *n.*
Deaf, } having some sense or senses stopped.
DAFFLE, *n.* to become rather daff.
DAVER, *n.* to stun, stop back senses.

DEAFLY, *n.* stopped off from others, lonely.
DEEF, *n.* } stopped back, unfruitful, as deaf-
DEAF, *n.* } land, a deef-nut.
DUFFE, to daunt.
Dave, *n.* to stop back pain, assuage, relieve.
Deft, *n.* pretty, neat, handy.
DOVER, *n.* sleep, a sense-dinged state.
Divot, *n.* }
Divet, *n.* } a digging, a turf-sod.
Duffet, *n.* }

—D. Stems.

D*D, to ding back or up into a mass or lump.

To do off limbs or outgrowth.

DAD, *n.* }
DOD, *n.* } a lump.
DODGE, *e.* a lump, as of clay.
DODDY, *e. m.* }
HODDY-DODDY, *w. s.* } lumpy, with short limbs.
DODDED, *n.* hornless, as a sheep.
DODDED, DODDERED, *n.* awnless, or beardless, (of wheat).
DODD, *n.* to cut wool from sheep's tails, or cut off their tails.
Dowdy, a dod-like woman.
Dot.
DUDDS, *w. n.* dirty lumps, or lumps, as of ragged clothes.

DUDDED, draggle-tailed.

DUDDLES, little lumps.

THICKY-DUDDLE, *w.* milk or water with flour or oatmeal, so called from the little dods of meal, whence it is called in the North, Knotty-tommy.

DUDDLE-up, to lie up in a dod or lump, like piglings.

DUDDER, DADDER, DATHER, to daunt one's thoughts, bewilder.

DODMAN, *e.* a shell snail or hod.

DAWD, *n.* a scarecrow, a large lump.

DODDER, to tangle in a dod.

DODDERING-DICKIES, *n.* heads of quaking grass.

DUDS, DODS, nipples or teats.

DADDLE, DAUDLE, *n.* to dangle, to walk unsteadily, as a child.

DODDLE, *n.* to toddle.

Daudle, to do slowly and weakly.

DIDDER, *n.* to shake with cold.

Do, to ding.

Deed.

DOAT, DOATY, *w. s.* to nod the head in slumber.

Die, to ding down.

DOATED, *e.* dinged, dead, or rotten, as wool.

DADDOCK, DADDICK, *w.* rotten wood.

DOWD, *n.* dead, lifeless, as liquor.

DOITED, *n.* doltish.
Dotterel?
Dit, *n.* to stop, daub.
Ditten, *n.* mortar to daub an oven.

—N. Stems.

Din, a noise of dinging.
Dint, a stroke or the hollow of it.
Dimple, a hollow, as of a stroke.
DINNLE, *n.* to shake by strokes.
Dance.
DUNT, *Sc.* to beat, as the heart.
Daunt, } to strike the senses dull or numb.
DUNT, *e.* }
DUNT, *e.* numb, dizzy.
A DUNT-sheep, a dizzy moping sheep.
DANSEY-headed, *n.* giddy, thoughtless.
DANDER, *n.* to hobble, strike down the feet.
DANDERS, *n.* down-strikings, or *scoria* of a forge.
Dandle, to ding down and up.
DINDLE, *n.* to have strokes of pain.
Thunder, noise such as of strikings.
DUNNY, *s.* with the hearing dunted.
Dunce, with the mind dunted.
DAIN, *w.* what strikes the smell, bad odour.
Dean, *n.* } a downcast dell, dingle.
DENE, *n.* }

Down, soft feathers.
DUN-HAMMER, } a knob of down, the name of
Yellow-hammer, } a bird.
NINNY-HAMMER, a dunce.

It seems from the Frisian that fools formerly bore a club, with a big but harmless head, of a bag filled with feathers or down, *Fr.*, *dünn*, *dónse*, and the club was called donse or dün-hammer.

"A dunce," one with a head as if a bag of feathers.

—L. Stems.

DEL, *Fr.* } down, low.
Dull, }
Dell, } a low-cast ground.
Dale, }
DOWEL, *e.* a low marshy ground.
DALY, DOWLY, *n.* downcast in mind or low in health.
DULLOR, *e.* a low sound.
DOWLED, *n.* flat, as beer.
DILL, *n.* to dunt pain.
DOLL, DULL, *Fr.* dunted in mind.
Dally.
Dolt.
DOIL, *w.* } delirium, wild talk.
DILDRAM, *n.* }
Dool, *n.* sorrow, downcast mind.

DELK, *e.* } a hole dinged in the soil, or flesh, a
Delk, *Fr.* } wound.
DOLK, DOKE, *e. s.* a furrow, dint, a flaw or hole in a boy's marble.
DAKE, *w.* } to make a hole or wound with a
Dawk, } sharp thing.
Delve, to ding or dig.
DELF, a deep ditch or drain.

—L. Stems.

D*L, to do down into shares.
To DEAL cards, to share out the cards.
Dole, a share.
To deal in goods, to sell or buy shares of them.
DOOL, *e.* a wide balk.
DALLOP, *n. s.* a small share or patch of green ground or weeds in a cornfield, a lump of anything tumbled about in the hands.

—R. Stems.

DURR, *n.* with feeling dunted, numb.
DOUR, *n.* downcast, sullen, sour.
DAR, *w.* a mark, (struck?), to measure by.
Dark, } dunted down or hidden.
Dim, }
DEARN, *n.* downcast, melancholy.
Darn, to do down, or cover.

Darnel, the lurking plant?
Dirt, what daubs.
Dirk, what dings into a body.
Derre, } to strike back, daunt.
Dare, }

" Wa schoe my derre?" *Fr.*
" Who should intimidate me?"

" Het kin hem derre?" *Fr.*
" What can terrify them?"

DORTY, *n.* saucy.
THIR, *w.* } to frighten.
DERE, *w.* }
——— *n.* to harm.
Dire, daunting.
DRERN, *w.* stern, backstriking.
Door, what dunts off.
DURDLE, *w.* a little door, or a kind of door, as in Durdle-door, a door-like opening in a rock near Lulworth.

Durdle would have been a good English name for a little door in a gate.

Sound stems.

D*R, a low din, or what makes it.
DORA, *o.* a drone, a beetle.
DORE, a cock-chafer.
DUMBLE-DORE, *w.* the humble-bee.

DURD-MA, *o.* } a loud din.
DURDOM, *n.* }

DR*NG.

1.

TO draw on, or in, or down.

2.

To draw off wet, as by evaporation, or to draw it in, as in soaking.

—NK.

Drink, to draw in liquor.

—NCH.

Drench.

—G.

DREEG, *Fr.* long-drawn.
Drag.
Draggle.
DRUG, *e.* } a heavy carriage for drawing tim-
Drag, } ber, &c.
Dregs.

—DGE.

Dredge, to draw at the bottom of water.
DREDGE, what is drawn, a bush-harrow to be drawn over spread dung.

Drudge, one who drags weights, &c.

—K.

DRACK, *n.* to soak.
DROUCKET, } " wi' weet," *n.* drenched
DRICHT, *n.* } wet.
Draught, a sink, &c.
Draught-house, *o.*
DREOD-MA, } what draws off, the breech.
DRODDUM, *n.* }

Stub stems.

Draw.
DREE, *n.* drag on, as labour or hardship.
DREE, *n.* long-drawn, as a road: long draw as a hard dealer in a bargain.
Dray, } a drag-cart.
DREE, *n.* }
Dry. }
DROW, *w.* }
Drizzle.
DRAZEL, *e.* a dirty slut.

—S. Stems.

Drowsy, limb-dragging.
Dross, what is drawn off.

—B. Stems.

DREAP, } a milk-dried cow.
DRAPE, *n.* }

DREAP, *n.* to drawl.
DRAFF, *n.* drained grains.
Drop.
DROPE, *e.* to drop slowly.
DRIBBLE, to keep falling or running in small drops.
DRIP, *n.* a stalactite.
Drivel, to drop saliva.
Drip, to fall in drops.
DREEP, *e.* to drip slowly.
DRIB, *s.* driblet, a small drop or share.
Drive.
Drift.
Drove.
DRUVE, DRUVY, *n.* muddy, drippy.
Droop.

—D. Stems.

Draught, *n.* } a team of horses or oxen.
DRAIT, *n.* }
DRITE, *n.* to drawl.
DRAFTS, *w.* the draw-beams of a waggon.
DRATE, *n.* } to draw words slowly, drawl.
DRAUT, *e.* }
DRYTH, *s.* }
DROWTH, *w.* }
DROUGHT. }

—M. Stems.

DREA-MA, a drawing off of the mind, fancy, joy, a dream.

DRUMBLE, to draw one's limbs, or draw out sounds slowly.

DRUMBLE-DRANE, *w.* a dumble-dore, humble-bee.

—N. Stems.

Drain.

DRAINSE, *e.* drained grains.

DRENE, *w.* } to drawl.
DRANT, *e.* }

DRONE, *Fr.* a long sound, as of a cow's lowing.

DRONE.

—L. Stems.

Drawl.

DROIL, } a sluggard.
DRAIL, }

DRAIL, *w.* a drawing-iron of a plough.

DRILL, a man, to draw or decoy him.

—R. Stems.

Dreary, dragging.

D W*N G.

TO dwindle.

—NGE.

DWINGE, *n.* to shrivel, dwindle.

—N. Stems.

DWAIN, faint, sickly.

DWINE, *n.* to faint, disappear.
Dwindle.

—R. Stems.

Dwarf.

T*N G.

1.

To draw or reach out in motion or substance, or space.

To take or pull about.

To take or pull bodily, or be taken or pulled in mind by anger.

—NG.

Tongs, what draw or take.
Tang, *n.* what is drawn out sharp.
Tang, the out-drawn shaft of a handled tool.
Tongue.
Tang, *n.* / TING, *n.* } to strike with a tang or point, sting.
TING, *w.* to scold.
TANGING-NADDER, *n.* the dragon-fly.
Tingle.
TANG, *w.* / UN-TANG, *w.* } to tie, untie.
TING, *w.* a girth to gird panniers on a pack-saddle.
Tang, a sea-weed.
Tangle.

—NCH.

Tench?

—G.

TEG, } a year-old sheep.
TAG, }
Tag, what reaches on.
TAGGLE, *n.* to draw out or delay an act.
Tail, (Taegel).
TAG, *e.* an onhanging rabble.
TEAGLE, *n.* } gear for drawing up weights, &c
Tackle, }
TIG, *n.* } to pull or touch lightly.
TICK, *e.* }
Tug.
TEUGH, *n.* to labour pullingly.
Tough, what will bear drawing.

—DGE.

TODGE, *w.* } a thick spoon-meat that may b
S-TODGE, *w.* } drawn out.

—K.

Tack (a ship), draw her round.
Tack, to tie.
Tacker, what draws tight.
TACK, *w.* to slap with the hand.
Take.
TICK, *e.* to touch.

Tickle, } to keep touching slightly.
TITTLE, *e. s.*
Tuck, to pull or draw.
TUWKE, *Fr.* a branch, what reaches out.
Token, a reaching out, as of a pointing finger or hand.
TIKE, *n.* an old horse (puller?)

—TCH.

TECHY, *w.* } soon taking anger, or drawn out
TACHY, *w.* } into action.
Touch.
Teach, to draw on.

Stub roots.

TEAW, *n.* }
TEW, *e.* } to pull.
TOW, *e.* }
TIE-EN, *Fr.* to draw.
Tow, } a rope.
TAW, *Fr.*
Tow, *e.* drawing-gear, hoisting-gear.
Taw, to draw or clean hides.
Toes, what reach out.
Tie, to draw up.
Tight.
To, } drawing up.
Till,
Toy, what is to be taken, pulled about, or used;

an utensil. (See *Tackle*, —K., and *Tool*, —L. stems.)

TAW, *w.* a tool marble, one to shoot with.

—ST. Stems.

T**ST.

To feel by touch of hand or tongue, to perceive by a sense.

"Mid hand taest," *Fr.*

"With hand touch."

"Az d'harp swiet liewd my tomm'-taest twong," *Fr.*

"As the harp's sweet sound with thumb-touch twang."

TASTE, *n.* to smell.

Taste, to perceive by tongue.

—S. Stems.

Teaze, } to pull about.
TOWZE, *w.* }

TAWY, *n.* tame, that will be led or handled.

TUSE, *Fr.* } to pull, drag, tear.
Touse, }

TOZE, *w.* to pull apart wool, &c.

TOOZLE, *n.* } to pull one about.
TOUZLE, *n.* }

Tussle.

Teazle, what pulls cloth, &c.

Tussock, an outreaching tuft of grass.
Toss.

—SK. Stems.

Tusk, what reaches out, or pulls.

—M. Stems.

TI*MA, what draws or reaches forth, a series of children.

"Fen teamm to teamme," *Fr.*
"From generation to generation."

BAIRN-TEAMS, *n.* broods of children.
TAMMY, TAHMY, *n.* } what will draw out as wire, ductile.
TEEM out, *n. w.* to draw out, as liquor.
TOOM, *n.* to draw out.
Tawm, *n.* a swoon.
TAUM, *n.* a fishing-line.
TOME, *n.* a hair fishing-line.
Time, Tide, } what reaches on.
Tame, taken or led by man.
Tamper, to pull or handle unskilfully.
Timber, what is drawn out, substance.
Tom, an element of many English substantives cannot be a short form of Thomas. The form of the word would seem to betoken emptiness, or hollowness, out-reaching space.

Tom-boy,
Tom-fool, } empty-headed.
Tom-noddy,

Tommy-noddy, *n.* the puffin that builds in rock-holes.

Tom-tit, builds under grass, &c.

Tommy-loach, *n.* stays in holes.

Tom, a small drain-spade of hollow form.

Tommy, a plough with a double breast of hollow form to clear out furrows.

Tom-cull, *w.* the bull-head, stays under stones, &c.

Tom-toddy, the tadpole.

Tom-cat, why tom or empty? *Quia nunquam gravidus?*

—B. Stems.

Tab, a latchet, strip of leather, cloth, &c.

Tabby (cat), one marked with tabs of colour.

TUP, to strike out, butt.

TIP, *w.*
TUP, *w.* } a young ram.

Tap, what draws off.

TIP,
TIPPLE,
TIPE, *e.* } to reach off from a plum-line, so as to fall over.
TIFE,

TIPE, *n.*
Tope, } draw in drink.

TIP, } to draw out to a top.
TOP, }
TIP, *w.* to tip a rick, finish its top.
Tippet, a top garment.
TIPPY, *n.* the brim of a hat.
Tape, what reaches on.
Taper, long-reaching.
TEAVE, *w.* to reach out the limbs, struggle.
Toft, what reaches round, a site of a fallen house.
Tuft, what reaches out.
TIVOR, *n.* }
TEAFOR, *o.* } what can be drawn out.
Tar, &c. }
TIFLE, *n.* } to draw or reach about in disorder,
TAFFLE, *w.* } to tangle.
TIFT, a drawing out, fit of anger.
TAFFETY, drawing out, or choosing food daintily.
TOVET, 4 gallons, } drawings out, or measures
TOVEL, 2 gallons, } of liquor?

—D. Stems.

TITE, *w.* draw up, to weigh.
TAÏT, *w.* }
TITTER, *e.* } to play see-saw.
Tit, }
Tittle, } what reaches out, a point.

Tod (of wool), } a scale-drawing, or weight.
TOT, *Fr.*

Tod, *o. n.* what reaches out, a bush, a fox brush?

TOTTLE, dragging, slow.

Toddle.

TOTTLE, *w.* }
TOTT, *n.* } to walk, drawn, or reaching o
TOTTY, } by gravity from a plum-line
Totter, }

TIDDLE, *w.* to draw on, entice, to pet or trai a young animal.

TED, *w.* to spread out swath-grass.

Tide, (see —M. stems).

Tides, times of high-water.

Tidy, doing things at their times.

TIDER, }
TIDDER, } *n.* sooner.
TITTER, }

TAT, *n.* to draw together, to mat, entangle.

TUTTY, *w.* a drawing out or culling of flowe a nosegay.

TATHE, *e.* cow-dung, what is drawn off.

Tooth, } what reaches out.
TUNTH, *o.* }

TOD, *e.* to tooth sickles.

TOOTHY, *n.* soon drawn out, peevish, crabbe

TUWT, *Fr.* mouth.

"In graef's-tuwt, helje," *Fr.* (Ps. ix).

TOUTE, *n.* the sound of a trumpet.
TOOTY, *w.* to cry with loud short sounds.
Tout, *n.* to draw on, invite.
TUTTER, *e.* an outdrawn business.
Tattle.
TUTSUB, *w.* a hassock.
TUT, *w.* a drawing together, contract.
TUT-work, contract-work.
Teat, TITTY, TETTY, *w.* } what reaches out, a nipple.
Titter, Tetter, } a pimple.

—N. Stems.

Tines (teeth) of a harrow, &c. what reach out.
Tan, to draw or handle hides.
Tawny, of a tan colour.
Taunt, to teaze, pull.
TANTER, *n.* to taunt, quarrel.
Tantrum, a taunting, quarrelling.
TANTLE, to draw out work, be slow, idle.
TANTREL, *n.* an idle fellow.
T*N, to draw up or out, kindle.
TÄNE, TÄNDE, *Fr.* to kindle, glow.
TINE, *w.* TEEN, *n.* } to kindle.
Tinder.
TINE an egg, *e.* to cook it.
TEEN, *e.* to kindle with anger, vex.

TEEN, angry, fretful.

TEEDY, *n.* } fretful, irritable.
TEETHY, *n.* }

T*N, to draw round, or up, inclose.

TINE, *n.* to shut a door, inclose land.

TINE, *w.* (a gap), to close it up.

TINTH, *w.* } wood for tining hedge-gaps.
TINNET, *w.* }

TÚN, *o.* a fenced yard, or homestead, or gar
"For myn blomme tuwn," *Fr.*
"For my flower-garden,"—thence

TOON, *n.*

TOWN-PLACE, *w.* farm-yard.

Town.

TUN-MERE, the manor or parish boundary.

Tent.

TAENJE, *Fr.* to darken.

Tunnel, what draws round.

Ton, } a drawing, or weight.
Tun, }

Tune, } a drawing, strain.
TI'EN, *Fr.* }
TUEN, *w.* }

TUN, *w.* what reaches out, the projecting of the chimney.

Ten, *o.* what reach out, the toes, the numb the toes.

—L. Stems.

Toll, to draw on.

TEWLY, *w.* } out-drawn, slender, weakly.
TJAWLIG, *Fr.* }

TEIL, what is tough, or will bear pulling, the linden.

Tool, what is pulled about or handled.

Till the land, to pull or handle it.

Toil, a pulling or handling.

TILL up, *w.* to reach or set up.

TILLE, *Fr.*

"Hy schil nea holle op-tille," *Fr.*
"He shall no head up-raise."

"Thilde him op," *Fr.* (Matt. iv.)
"Set him up."

To tile a trap.

Tilt, what reaches up.

TILTY, *w.* soon made angry.

Tiller, what draws up, a young tree, a young shoot of wheat.

Tiller, what pulls, a rudder-bar.

Tell, } first, to reach or point out, then, to reckon
Talk, } or tell by tongue or finger.

Tall, drawn up or out, long.

TALLET, *w.*? what is set up, a hay-loft.

—R. Stems.

Turf, what draws or grows up, (see *Tiller*).

TORE, *w. s.* long old grass.

Tire, to draw out, exhaust.

TEERY, *s.* faint, weak.
Tor, what reaches up?
Tear, to draw, pull.
Tatter, a tearing.
TIRL, *n.* to pull, draw?
TERVY, *w.* to pull or struggle.
TER, *n.* anger, passion.
Tart, } tight drawing.
TEÄRT, *w.* }
Tire, what draws out, a rank, row.
Tire, (of a wheel), what is drawn round.
TOORS, *w.* what reach out, the toes.

T R*N G.

TO put or make up for the doing or bea
of something.
To put up firm, or right.
To put up on.
To put in motion.

—NK.

Trinket, what is made up.

—NCH.

TRUNCH, *e.* } a firm staff.
Truncheon, }

—G.

Trig, to put up firm.

Trigger.
TRUG, *s.* a milk-tray put up on legs.

—K.

Trick, a putting up, contrivance.
TROKE, *n.* }
Truck. }
Trucks, wheels to set things up or onward.
Truckle, }
TRITTLE, *e.* } to run, roll.
Trickle, }
Track.

Stub roots.

TREWETS, *s.* pattens to set one up on.
Tray, to set things up on.
Try, to put on, in action.
Trow, to put up firm.
True, firm.
Troth, }
Truth, } what is put up firm.
Tree, }

—ST. Stems.

Trust, }
Tryst, } what is up firm.
Trest, }
TRESS, *n.* } what is put up (as a bearing).
Trestle, }

—S. Stems.

Truss, what is put up, or keeps up, tight.

—SK. Stems.

Trash, what is put or made up.

—M. Stems.

TRE-MA, *o.* what is put up firm.
Trim (the boat), set it upright, firm.
Trim, firm, or right.
Tram, what is put up on wheels.
Trump, a card put up as a standard.
Trammel?

—B. Stems.

Trap, what is set up, a snare.
TRIP, *w.* a kind of bridge or culvert over ditch.

—N. Stems.

TRANTY, *n.* put up or on, wise and forwa beyond years.
TRONES, *n.* a weighing-machine.
Trend, to go up or around.
TRENDLE, *w.* a circular shallow tub.
TRULL, *s.*
Trundle, } to roll, &c.
TROLL,

TRINDLE, *n.* the felloes or rim of a wheel.
TRUNNEL, *n.* a wheel.
Trunnions, of a cannon.

—L. Stems.

TROLLIBAG, *s. n.* tripe.
TROLLY, *w.* a wheeled dray.
TURL, *n.* } to turn over.
TIRL, *n.* }
TIRLINS, *n.* pebbles.
Trill.
Turn.

From TR*NG are formed a set of stems of the sundry shapes for putting a firm or heavy foot on the ground.

TRIG, *e.* } to trip, trot gently.
Trudge, }
TRASH, *n.* to tramp about.
Tramp.
Trample.
Truant, one who tramps idly.
Trip.
Trot.
Trub, } a dirty tramping woman.
Trull,
Trollops,
Trapes,
Tread.

TRANT, *w.* to carry goods for pay.
Trade?
Traffic?
Track.

TH*NG.

TO put thing to or against thing.
To be close together.

—NG.

Thing, to come together, meet.
Stor-ting, the great meeting, the Norwegian Parliament.

—NK.

Think, to put thing to thing, or idea to idea, in the mind.
Thank, to bethink oneself.

—K.

THICKTE, *Fr.* } close of substance, as thing put
Thick, } to thing.
THIGHT, *e.* close, thick, as turnips in ground, as staves of a barrel.
THODDEN, *n.* close, as bread.
Thatch, } what is thick, or what is put on a
THEK, *Fr.* } house.
THOKISH, *e.* thick, heavy.
Thigh, the thick or bearing bone.

—ST. Stems.

Thistle, (see *Thorn*).

—M. Stems.

THEA-MA, THEAWM, *n.* THUMB, } what is put against other things, as the fingers.

Thimble, put against the needle.

THUMP, *e.* a close hard cheese.

—B. Stems.

THIBBLE, *n.* THEAVLE, *n.* THIVLE, *n.* } what antagonises, or is thick, a porridge stick.

Thief, (see —N stems).

THAFT, *n.* cross-bench of a boat.

—D. Stems.

THEAT, *n.* close, firm, staunch, not leaky.

—N. Stems.

Thin, close in width.

THONE, *n.* close, damp.

Thane, THEGN, *o.* } a man put to another, as a fellow or helper.

THEOF, *o.* a man put to another, in slavery for crime? Thence

Thief.

TH*L, to bear, to be against a thing, as withstanding or bearing.

THOLE, *n.* to bear, as affliction.

Thowels, THOLE-pins, { of a boat, } the bearings of th oars.

THILL, *w.* the shafts of a waggon borne b the

THILLER, the bearing horse.

—R. Stems.

Thorn, Thistle, } what antagonises or has prickles s against all oncomers, (see *Thumb*

THARF, *n.* thick, close, as bread.

THAR-CAKE, *n.* close unleavened cake.

THARRY, *e.* close-sighted, dark.

THW*NG.

TW*NG.

1.

TO force, compel, drive, out.

2.

To drive sundry ways, twist, twine.

THWINGE, *Fr.*

" Mit frija wille, sonder twang," *Fr.*

" With free-will, without compulsion."

TWANG, *n.*
TWANK, *n.* } to pull.
THWANG, *n.*

THWANG, a large slice of bread and cheese.

Thong,
THWANG, *o.* } a slice of leather.

—NK.

Twinkle, to strike little strokes.

—NGE.

Twinge, a smart stroke.

—G.

Twig, to give a small stroke of reproof, or thought.

Twig, what twists out.

—K.

Thwack, a heavy stroke.

Two, a pulling asunder.

Twin,
TWINDLE, *n.* } two asunder.

TWEAG,
Tweak, } compulsion of sundry circumstances, perplexity.

TWICK,
Twitch, } a sharp stroke.

—S. Stems.

Twizzle, to twist or pull a thing about in the fingers.

Tweezers, twisters or pullers of hair, &c.

—ST. Stems.

Twist.

—D. Stems.

Twiddle, } to twist and twine or pull about
Twaddle, } slightly.
Twitter, a state of little twitchings and pullings.
Be-twattle, to twitch or pull sundry ways.
TWITTY, *e.* twisted, cross, crabbed.
THWITE, *n.* to cut.
THWAITE, *n.* a ground cleared of wood.
THWITTLE, *n.* a wooden-hafted knife.
WHITTLE, a knife.
Whittle, to cut with a knife.

—N. Stems.

Twine, to twist.
TWINY, *n.* twisting and pulling, fretful.

—L. Stems.

Twill, what twists and twines.
Twill, a reel to wind yarn on, a kind of linen.
TWILL, *n.* a quilt.
TWILTER, *n.* to spin thread unevenly.
TWILY, *w.* twisting and pulling, restless.
Toil.

—R. Stems.

Twirl.
TWIRE, *w.* to look atwist, wistfully.
Athwart, atwist, across.

THR*NG.

1.

TO thrust or squeeze up.

2.

To thrust or squeeze by a twisting pressure.

3.

To be or become close of substance, to thrive.

THR*W, to wind, twist, writhe.
Throw silk, to wind it.
Silk-throwster, a silk-winder.
Throw, to cast with a twist of the body.
Thread, what is wound or twisted.
THRAW-MA, what winds or twists, thrums or threads.
THRUMS, *w.* / DRUMS, *w.* } of ivy, the winding stems of it round a tree.
THARMS, *n.* intestines, or cord made of them.
To thrum, a stringed instrument.
THROW, *n.* / THRAW, *n.* } a lathe.
THRAW, *n.* to writhe, twist, as from Throes of pain.
THREAP, *n.* / THRAW, } to twist facts or truth in stout argument.
THRUT, a stone's throw.

THRING, *n.* } thrust, squeeze.
DRUNGE, *w.*

Throng, } a press.
THRANG, *n.*

DRONG, *w.* } a close way between wal
DRANG, *w.* hedges.

THRONG, *n.* } pressed by business or worl
THRUNG, *n.*
THRUNK, *n.*

—NK.

THRUNK-wife, a busy-body.

—TCH.

THRUTCHINGS, *n.* last-pressed whey.
THRUTCH, *n.* thrust.

—ST. Stems.

Thrust.

Throstle, } little throat.
Thrush,

—SK. Stems.

Thrash, to squeeze, beat.
Threshold, what is threshed or beaten.

—M. Stems.

THRUMBLE, *n.* } to squeeze, handle awkwa
THRUMPLE, *n.*

—B. Stems.

Throb, } to press, beat.
Drub,
THRIP, *n.*

THROPPLE, *n.* the windpipe, throat.
Thrive, to become close of substance or fat.
Thrift, *s.* the sea-pink, the thick plant?
THRAVE, *n.* a close lot of wheat, twenty-four sheaves, two shocks of corn.
THRAVE, *w.* to throng.
THARE, *n.* close or heavy, unleavened bread.
THAR-cake, unleavened cake.

—D. Stems.

Throat, what is compressed.
Threat, THREAP, } to thrust back by words.
THRODDEN, *n.* THRODDLE, *n.* THRODDY, *n.* THRUNTY, *n.* } fat, close set, thriving.
Through, TROG, *Fr.* } by a close way.

—L. Stems.

Thrall, THRAWLDOM, *n.* } oppression, affliction.
THIRL, *w.* compressed, thin.
——— *n.* a piercing, a hole.
Thrill, Drill, } to pierce, bore.
Nostrils, Nose-thrills, } nose-holes.

S*NG.

1.

TO flow or be as a liquid or fluid, especially water or air.

2.

To make a sound of which the flowing of a fluid is the cause, as to sing, or a sound of which such an one is the type.

3.

Since water or such a fluid is at every opportunity sinking down by gravity, another branch of the root means to sink or cast down.

4.

Water is very easily sundered and is transparent, and another branch of the root means to offsunder, in substance or by thought.

—NK.

Sink.

—G.

ZOG, } wet land, bog.
ZOGGY, *w.*

SÖCHEN, *Fr.* }
Suck. }

SÖGH, *Fr.* } the one sucked?
Sow, }
SEUGH, *n.* a wet ditch.
SACHE, *n.* }
Saw, }
Sickle, } what sunders.
Seax, *o.* a knife, }
SEG, *n.* } what hangs down.
Sedge, }
Sight, a flowing, (*abundantia*), a great lot.
Sag, } to sink or bend down, as a rope hung loosely by the ends, or an yielding beam.
SEG, *n.* }
SIGH, *n.* to sink, fall.
SEG, *n.* to sink in walking.
SEG-KITE, *n.* swing-belly.

—K.

Seek, to hang or lean towards.
Sick, sinking.
SIKE, *n.* to ooze.
SIKLE, *n.* } to flow small.
SILE, }
SIKE, *Fr. n.* a water-hole.
Soak.
Sack, } what sinks or hangs deep?
Satchel, }
Stub roots.
SEW, to drain.

A-SEW, drained, as a milkless cow.
Sewer.
Sewage.
Sow, to cast down seed.
SOWINGS, *n.* soakings, oatmeal flummery.

—M. Stems.

SEO-MA, what sinks, what is sown.
Seam, a sowing of corn? eight bushels.
SOAM, *n.* a (loose) rope.

—S. Stems.

(About fluids).

SUSS, *Fr.* } Cesspool.
SOUCE, a pickle for pork.
SOUSE, } SOWSE, } a pickle of pigs' feet and ears.
SUSS, *e. s.* a mess, such as hogs' wash.
SOSS, *s. w.* to pour out liquor.
SOSS-BRANGLE, *s.* a dirty slattern.
SOSS, *e.* a jumble or mixed mess of food.
—— *n.* a mucky pool.
SOZZLE, to mingle, make a mess.
Sauce.
SOSS, *n.* to lap.

—M. Stems.

To sunder off in act or thought, to sha
mark off.

Some, a share.

SOME-SODDEN, *s.* } partly sodden.
SAME-SODDEN, *s.* }

See, to sunder off, distinguish.

Seem, to be marked off, be clear.

Summer? the clear season.

SIMEY, *n.* } a man, soft-minded, or unclear minded.
Simon,
Simpleton, }

SUMP, *n.* bog, swamp.

Simmer, to seethe slowly.

—B. Stems.

SIPE, *n.* to ooze or drain slowly.

Sop.

SIPPETS, *s.* little sops.

SAPY, *e.* pale, sickly, soft.

Sap.

SOFT, *n.* wet.

Soft, like a fluid to the touch.

SOUPY, *n.* wet, spungy.

SOUPINGS, *n.* } any kind of spoon-meat.
SUPPINGS, *n.* }

Sip.

Supper.

From S*NG to sunder off.

SIB, kindred, } an offsundering, as from a stock.
Son?
Sister? }

"Allyk sib dan dij broder," *Fr.*
"The like kindred as the brother."

Gossip, Good sib, good kinswoman or

—D. Stems.

SAD, *n.* down-weighing, heavy, as bread
Sad, down in mind.
Side, what reaches down.
SIDY, *s.* surly, low mooded.
Soot, what sinks down.
SUDDLE, *n.* } to soil.
SUTTLE, *n.* }
Sit, sink down.
Saddle, } sitting places.
Settle, }
SONNA-SEDEL, *o.* sun-down.
Seed, what sinks or is cast down.
Seethe, to soak under water.
SOTTER, *n.* to simmer.
Sod.
Suds.
Sot.
Sean, what is sunk, a net.
SINE, *n.* to drain out.
SIND, *n.* to wash, rinse.
SONN, *n.* to off-mark things in the mi
ponder.
Sin, what is off-marked, or sundered l
law.

Sun, what is clear, or off-marks one thing from another, (see *Moon*).
South, the sunth, the sun-side.
SOUTHERLUK, *n.* swarthy.
Sand, what is sundered.
Sunder.
Sound, a sundering of two shores.
Sand-blind, blind to things sundered from one, or blind to the off-marking of things.
Send.

—L. Stems.

S*L, to hang, bend.
SAEL, *o.* a rope.
SEAL, *n.* to tie cattle in the stall.
SOLE, *w.* a band to tie cattle.
SOLE, SOWEL, *w.* } a stake to tie hurdles to.
Sallow, a withy.
Soul, the off-sundering or distinguishing man.
SEAL, *e.* small share of time, opportunity.
SELT, *m.* "It is a selt whether," &c.
SILE-down, *n.* to fall to the bottom of water, to flow down with rain or a stream, as mud.
SIL, SELE, *n.* } a water-run.
SILE, *n.* a sieve, what siles.
——— *s.* filth, that sinks.

Silt, silth, sand or mud dropped by a flood.
SILE, *n.* to sit down, to faint.
Soil, what is down or sinks.
To SOIL milk, *n.* to strain or cleanse it.
SOULING, *n.* bathing, ducking.
SULL, *n. w.* what sinks, a plough.
SULLAGE, *s.* filth, what siles.
SULSH, *w.* / Sully, } to soil.
Window-sill, its bottom.
Sell, primarily to put down to one.
SOOL, *n.* / SOWL, *n.* } a bread-soaking, or broth.

—R. Stems.

S*R, *o.* / Sore, } a sunk or flowing wound.
Sorrow, what pains the mind, as a wound t body.
Sour, what pains the tongue, &c.
Sorrel.

S*NG.

The sound branch.

Sing.
SEGEN, *o.* / Say. }
SOCK, *w.* to sigh shortly.
SUGH, *n.* the noise of wind or water.
Sigh.

SIZZEN, *n.* to hiss.
Sob.
SITHE, *w.* to sigh.
Sound.

From Segen, to *say*, comes

S*K, Sake, } what is said, a cause, or reason.

" Dyo aerste *seek* is," *Fr.*
" The first cause or reason is."
" For the sake of," for the cause of.

SACKLESS, *n.* blameless.

SP*NG

1.

TO strike or fly out or asunder, as a spark of fire from beaten iron, or a chip from an axe-stroke.

2.

To mark specks, as off-flying particles.

3.

Particles, sparks, or spots, as those hit or flying off or asunder.

4.

To revolve so as to cast off particles by ce
trifugal force.

—NG.

SPANG, *n.* to leap.
SPANG-WHEW, *n.* to throw violently by a lev
SPANG, *n.* a spring.
Spangle.
SPENGED, *n.* pied, spotted, as cattle.
SPONG, *e.* a narrow strip of inclosed land.
SPONG-WATER, *e.* a narrow streamlet.
SPONG, *s.* to cobble, patch.

—NK.

Spank, to strike out fast.
Spunk, aptness to spank.
SPINKED, *n.* spotted.
SPINK, *n.* a chaffinch?
SPINK, *n.* } a spark.
SPUNK, *n.* }

—G.

Spigot.

—K.

SPACT, *n.* active-minded.
Spokes, } what strike out.
Specks, *n.* }
Speck.

Speckled.
SPICETY.
Spike, what strikes out.

Stub roots.

Spy, to strike out the sight.
Spew, to strike out fluid, &c.

—S. Stems.

SPICE, *w.* a slight stroke of disease.

—M. Stems.

SPEO-MA,
Spoom, } what strikes on swiftly.

—D. Stems.

SPAUT, *n.*
SPOWT, *n.* } offspring, a youth.
SPAT, *Fr.* to scatter.
SPEAT, *n.* a heavy down-casting of rain.
Spit.
Spite.
SPITTLE, *w.* spiteful.
Spittle.
SPOAT, *n.*
Sputter, *n.* to talk with out-flingings of saliva.
Spatter.
Spot.
SPOTTLE, *w.* to splash.
SPAT, *n.* the spawn of oysters.

Spout.
Speed, a quick onstriking or outstriking.
SPADE, } what is struck out.
SPUD, }
SPUDDLE, } to strike out as with a sp
SPITTLE, *w.* }
SPITTER, *w.* a small spade for weeds.

—N. Stems.

Span, a striking out of the hand.
SPANCEL, *n.* a cow-fetter.
SPEEN, *e.* a cow's teat, what strikes out.
SPANE, *n.* to wean.
Spawn, what is cast out.
Spend, to cast forth.
Spin. (4).
Spindle, what spins.
Spider, what spins a web.
SPON, *o.* what is struck off, a chip. Th
Spoon.

—L. Stems.

SPAWL, *w.* }
SPALE, *n. w.* } what is hit off, a splinter,
SPEAL, *n.* }
Spalt, } to split off.
Spelt, }
SPELK, a little splinter.
SPILL, *Fr. s.* a long splinter or stick, a

SPELK, to run to spill, or stalk.
SPILE, *e.* an iron-shod wedge of wood for splitting off pieces of rock.
Spile, of a cask.
SPALT, *s.* / SPOLT, *s.* } split or cracked, (as timber).
BESPELL, *n.* bewitched.
SPELL, a turn or stretch of time.
SPEL, *n.* freedom to go off.
Spill.
TIDD-SPÜLEN, *Fr.* time lost.
SPEEL, *n.* to climb with outstruck limbs.

—R. Stems.

Spar, / Spur, / Spur, (of timber), / Spear, / Spire, } what strikes forth or out in length.
Spar, to dispute.
SPAR, *n.* to fasten the door.
Spart, *n.* a dwarf rush.
SPEAR, *w.* a young shoot.
SPIRE, *n.* a young tree.
SPIRR, *Fr.* a sprout.
SPEER, *n.* to ask.
SPERE, *n.* a screen, opening out?
Spark.
Spare?

SPUR, *w.* an outstretch of time.
Sport.
SPERKEN, *e.*
SPERKET, *e.* } a hat or coat pin.
SPURGET,
SPURK, to spring out into action.
SPURLING, *n.* a wheel-rut.

SPL*NG.

TO spring or strike off.
A kind of intensitive of PL*NG.

—NGE.

SPLUNGE, to plunge off.

—TCH.

SPLOTCH, *w.* a spot of fluid struck off.

Stub root.

Splay, to spring out wide, as from a point.

—S. Stems.

Splice ?

—SK. Stems.

Splash, to strike out fluid.
SPLAVIN, *w.* a splotch.

—D. Stems.

Split, to spring asunder.
Splutter, to spring or strike about.

—N. Stems.

Splint, } to split, a splitting.
Splinter, }

—R. Stems.

SPLORE, *n.* a springing about, frolic, riot.

SPR*NG.

1.

SPRING off, or up.

2.

To sprinkle with what springs off.

—NG.

Spring.
SPRINGS, *e.* new-sprung thorns for hedges.
SPRINGER, *e.* an upspringing youth.
Spring, to spring open, crack.
SPRONG, *s.* } the stump of a tree.
SPRONK, *s.* }

—NK.

Sprinkle.
SPRINK, *e.* a crack, flaw.

—NGE.

SPRINGE, *e.* to sprinkle over.

—G.

SPRAG,
Sprack, *w.* } springy of limbs.
Spry,
Sprig, what has sprung out.
SPRAG, *n.* a young salmon.

—K.

SPRACKLE, *n.* to climb with springs?

Stub stems.

Spray,
SPRY, } what springs off.
SPRY,
SPREEZE, *w.* } to spring open, crack, (as skin).
SPREETHE,
Sprout, what has sprung.
Sprat?
SPRAID, *e.* to sprinkle.

—N. Stems.

Sprain, to spring too much.

Sprent, besprinkled.

—L. Stems.

SPROIL, *w.* spriness.

SK*NG.

1.

TO shoot or shake out or off in substance or motion.

2.

To strike off or asunder by act or thought.

3.

A sundering, off-shooting, scale-like slice.

SCOAGJEN, *Fr.* to see, distinguish.

—NK.

Shanks,
SCONKEN, *Fr.* } the legs.

SHANK, *n.* the outshooting spur of a hill, or steart of a knife-blade.

SKINK, *e.* to pour out drink.

—G.

SKAGGE, *Fr.* what strikes out, a promontory or shore.

SCAG, *w.* to strike a slent in clothes or flesh.

SHAG, *n.* a division or slice, as of bread.
SKEIG, *n.* (see *Scorn*).
SCOG, *w.* to strike out in boasting, (*jacto*).
SHOG, } to shake, jog.
SHUG, }
SHUG-TROT, a jog-trot.
SHOCKLE, *s. w.* } to shake by little jogs.
SHOGGLE, *n.* }
Shag, what shakes by strokes of motion or air.
Shaggy, having shag, of hair, threads, &c. ragged.
SKEG, *n.* the outshooting stump of a branch.
SCAGGLE, *n.* striking off, or shying as a horse.
SCOGGER, *e.* (from "scanc," the leg), the leg of an old stocking for leggings.
SHIGGED, *n.* } shagged or ragged, miserably poor.
SHIGGERED, }
JIGGERED, }

—DGE.

SCODGE, *Fr.* to shake off, as dust from the feet.

—K.

Shake.
SHACKING, *n.* an ague.
Shackles.
Shock.
SHACK, *n.* to shake out or off, as corn at harvest, or ripe acorns.
SHACKY, shaggy, ragged.

SCOCKER, *e.* a shake or rift, from a sudden force, in a tree.

—TCH.

SCUTCH, *n.* to whip, strike off a job at a blow.
SCUCH-GRASS, *w.* outshooting on all sides, couch-grass.
Sketch, a striking out.
SKIZZLE, *e.* a marble to be shot.

Stub stems.

SKEW, *n.* a down-shaking of rain, drizzle.
SKEW, *e.* to shoot aside, shy violently.
Shy, shooting aside.
SHOO, *w.* to scare fowls.

—S. Stems.

SKICE, *w.* to frisk, strike about.

—M. Stems.

SKEAG-MA.
SCAUM, *n.* / SCAM, *n.* } to strike mud, &c. bespatter.
SKIME, *n.* / SKEN, *n.* } to strike the eyes aside, squint.
SKIMMER, *n.* / SHIMMER, *e.* / SHIMPER, *s.* } to shoot off light, to shine a little, glimmer.
SHAM, *n.* to be shy, to blush.

SCEA-MA, *o.*
Shame, } what makes one shy.

—B. Stems.

SCIFTJE, *Fr.*
SCEAF, } to sift, shake asunder.

SCAFE, *n.* a scafe youth, off-starting, wild.

SCUFFLE, *e. s.* a pinafore or coarse apron, what off-shoots or off-keeps dirt.

Shave, to strike or cut off.

Sheaf, one cutting.

Scuffle,
SCAFFLE,
SHAFFLE, *n.* } to keep striking off.

Shove.

Shuffle, to shoot about.

Shive, to strike off.

Shiver, to keep shaking.

Shaft, what shoots or is struck out.

Shift, a striking off from a place.

SHAFMAN,
SHAFMET,
SHAFTMENT,
ACAEFTMUND, *o.* } the measure of the fist with the thumb set up, *i. e.* the outstriking of the thumb.

Scab, what can be struck off.

SCOBES, *n.*
SCOPES, *n.* } what strike out, thatch-spars.

SCUPPER-holes, for shooting off water.

Skip, to shoot or spring out.

SCOPE, *n.* what is struck out, a maltster's shovel.
SCUPPET, *e.* a lading-shovel.
SKIP, *s.* a barn-scoop.
——— *e.* a basket.
Scoop.
SHIPPEN, *n.* a rain-shooting place? a cow-shed.
SKEP, *e.* a hive.
Ship, what shoots forward.
Shape, what is struck off or out?

—D. Stems.

SCOD, *Fr.* to shake, strike about.
IERD SCODDINGE, *Fr.* earthquake.
Shoot, to strike out.
SCUD, *w.* to spill.
Scatter. }
SHATTER, *n. w.* }
SCOOT, *e.* an outshooting or angle, as of a field or hill.
SCOUT, *n.* what strikes out, a rock or hill-peak.
SCOTE, *w.* }
SCUD, } to shoot along.
SCUDDLE, }
SCOTE, *w.* to strike up the ground in slipping.
SCUTTER, *n.* to run about.
Skit, a shooting out.
Skittles.
Skate.

Scuttle.
Shuttle.
Shed.
Shudder, to shake.
Shut.
SCUD, SCAD, SCATT, *w.* a sudden down-shooting of rain.
SCADDLE, skittish.
SCATH, an off-striking, destruction.
Shade, what is cast out or off.
Scot and lot, (*Fr.* Matt. xii. 17).
SCOTTLE, *w.* to hackle, cut off.
Sceat, } an off-struck piece.
SCUDDICK, *n.* }
Sheet, one cutting or piece.
Shide, a cutting or plank.
SHED, *n.* a difference.
—— *n.* to put asunder, to excel.
SHETH, *n.* a division of ploughed land.
SCATLOE, *n.* a shedding off, loss.

—N. Stems.

Shine, to shoot out light.
Show, to cast out, or forth.
SCOANCE, *n.* a lantern.
SHAWNTY, *e.* showy, flashy, as in dress.
SCON, *n.* to strike about, beat.
SHINE, *n.* }
SHINNY, } a shooting about, uproar.
SHINDY, }

Scant, } divided out, small.
Scanty, }
SCANTH o'food, *n.*
SKINKLIN, *n.* a small share.
SCUNNER, *n.* } to shy from, spring off.
Shun, }
SHANDY, *e.* } shooting off, wild, shy.
SHANNY, }
SCUN, *n.* } to throw, as a stone, &c.
Shy, *w.* }
SHUN, *s.* to push off, shove.
SHUNT, strike off or out.
SHENT, *n.* rebuked, struck back.
SHAMBLE, *e.* to drive away, disperse.
SQUINNY, *w.* to squint, } to shoot off the sight.
SKEN, to squint, }
Skew, skewer.
SKEW, *e.* to start aside.
SKIME, *n.* to squint.
A-skew, cast aslant.

—L. Stems.

SCAIL, *n.* to strike loosely about as dung.
SHAIL, *e.* to shake or sway loosely about.
SKEYL, *n.* to cast up or off, overturn.
SKELLY, *n.* to squint.
SCALE, *n.* to cast away, waste.
SKELP, *n.* to shoot about, skip.
SKEL-MA, *o.* what is cast away.

SKELLUM, *n.* a worthless fellow.
Scold, to scare by words.

—L. Stems.

SK*L, a thin, scale-like off-shooting, or s
ing.
SKEYL-BEAST, *n.* the partition of a cattl
Scale, as of fish, or of balances.
SCALE, *n.* to strike about, spread over.
Scalp. } Skull. }
Shell.
SHILLIN, *n.* shelled oats.
SHEEL, *n.* } SHÖHL, *Fr.* } SKILLING, *w. n.* } a shed-roof.
SCALLAGE, } SCALLENGE, } a roofing or lych-gate.
SHEELY? *n.* a chaffinch.
Scall, scurf-scales on the head.
SHEAL, } milk, to sunder curd from w
SCALL, } cream from milk.
SKIEL, *w.* a shallow vessel, beer-cooler.
SHALDER, *w.* a broad flat rush.
Scallion.
SCALD, to burn the surface.
SCELP, *n.* slap.
Shelf.
Scallops?

Skill, sundering or distinguishing might.
SCHELLINGE, *Fr.* division, dispute.
" Dyr schilling habbet on land," *Fr.*
" That have a dispute on land."
Shilling? a division of a pound? or a scale.
Scowl.
SKELLERED, *n.* bent, warped.
——— *w.* } speckled, piebald.
SHELD, *n.* }

—R. Stems.

To strike or shoot asunder.
" Scéar dy wei fen me," *Fr.* (Matt. iv. 10).
" Go away from me."
SCUOR, *Fr.* a rent in a coat.
Shirk, } off.
Sheer, }
Shard. }
SCARD, *n.* }
SCAR, *n.* }
SCAR, *n.* a cliff, split.
Score, a division, cutting.
SCARN, } what is cast off, dung.
SHAREN, *n.* }
Sharn-beetle.
SKEER, *w.* to mow tufts.
Sheers.
SKARE, *n.* shy, wild.
Scare.

SHIRE, *n.* to divide thick fluid from thin.
Shire, a division.
Shore, division of land and sea.
Shark?
Sharp, apt to sunder.
Shirt?
SCOWER, } what is struck off, gravel.
SKEAR, }
SCEAR, *n.* to shoot about, slide.
Scour, to strike about or off.
SCOUR, *s. w.* } to shoot on fast.
SCUR, *s. w.* }

"Scurry ower the hills," *n.*

Hurry-scurry.
Skirmish, a fighting or sundering off.
Scorn, the feeling by which we sunder ou
selves from a thing.
SKEIGH, *n.* scornful, proud.
Scurf, what can be struck off.
SHARPS, *n.* coarse flour with some bran.
SCOR, *w.* thin, scaly soil.
Shirl, *n.* to slide, shoot out.
SK*NG, a scale-like covering or surface.
SCONKEN, *Fr.* a house-roof.
Sconce.
SCUG, *n.* a refuge, protection.
Shock, *s.* a pile of twelve sheaves.
SCIKKE, *Fr.* to set up or on.

SHUCK, *s.* a husk or pod.

Shoe,
Handschue, *Ger.* a glove, } what covers.
Skin,

Sky, the great covering.

SCEO-MA, *o.*
Scum, } a covering.
SKUMMER, *n.*

Skim, } to strike off the covering.
SCAM, *n.*

Sham, a false covering.

Sceameles, *o.*
Shambles, } covered planks or benches?
SKIMMELS, *n.*

Scool, } of fish.
Shoal,

SKL*NG.

TO be aslant or sidelong.

Sclafe, sidelong, shallow.
SKLEM, *w.* to steal slily.
SKLENT, *n.* aslant.
SKLOOT, *n.* to squint.

SCR*NG.

Somewhat of an intensitive of

(CR*NG.)

1.

TO scringe or squeeze, or twist up or on.

2.

To scrape or cut scrapingly.

3.

To make sounds of which the type is a scraping or squeezing or twisting stroke.

—NK.

Shrink.
SCRINK, to screw.

—NGE.

SCRINGE, *e.* to shrink, shrivel, cringe.
SCROUNGE, *n.* to drunge.
SCRANGE, *e.* } a deep scratch.
SCRANCH, *e.* }

—NCH.

Scrunch, *s.* } to crush.
SCRANCH, *n. w.* }

SCRANCH-MA, what can be crushed.
SCRANCHUM, *n.* thin brittle gingerbread.

—G.

SCROGS, *n.* crooked-grown shrubs.
SCRAG, *w.* a twisted bough or limb.
SCROGGY, *n.* / SCRAGGY, *w.* } twisted.
SCROG-LEGS, *e.* bandy-legs.
SCRAGGLE, *e.* / SCRIGGLE, *e.* } to writhe or struggle.
SHROGS, *s.* underwood.
Shrug, to squeeze up.

—GE.

SCROUGE, *s. w.* / SCRUDGE, *n.* } to squeeze, drunge.

—CH.

Scratch.

Stub stems.

Screw, what squeezes twistingly.
SKROW, *w.* / Shrew, } atwist in mind, surly.

—M. Stems.

SCRIMP, *n.* to squeeze up.
Scram, twisted, writhing.
Shram, to twist up as with cold.

SKRIMMAGE, *w.* a pulling writhingly, bu
confusion.

—B. Stems.

Scrub.
Scrape.
Scrabble.
SCRAFFLE, *n.* to scramble.
SCRIVE, *n.* to scratch.
Shrivel, to twist or shrink up.
SCRAB, *e.* } to scratch.
SCRAP, *e.* } to scratch.
Scrape, } to scratch.
SCRABBLE, } to scratch.
SCRAWF, } small scram wood.
SCROFF, *w.* } small scram wood.
Shrub.
SHRAVY, *s.* rough, gravelly, of land.
SHROVY, *e.* ragged.
BI*SCROBBE, *Fr.* to rebuke.

—D. Stems.

SCREED, *n.* to twist off, tear.
SCRAT, *n.* to scratch.
Shroud, a twisted or wound garment.
SHRIDE, *s. w.* to shear off side-branches fr
tree.

SHROUD, *s. w.* wood or poles shorn off.
SCREED, *w.* }
Shred. }
SCREED, *n.* a border of cloth.
SCREEDLE, *w.* to crouch over embers, &c.

—N. Stems.

SKRUNT, to screw.
SCRUNTY, *n.* squeezed up, stunted.
SCRANNY, *n.* thin, meagre.

—L. Stems.

Scrawl.

Sound words.

Shriek.
Screech.
Scream.
SKIRL, *n.* to scream.
Shrill.

SL*NG.

TO be slack.

1.

Slack of substance or form, so as to be soft, or bendsome, or loose.

2.

Slack of motion, so as to be slippery, or unconfined, or slow.

3.

Loose of motion, as to swing.

4.

To slacken or rive off.

—NG.

SL*NG, to be slack.
SLINGE, *Fr.* to bend, be slack, twine.
Sling.
Slang, slack form of speech.
SLINGET, *w. n.* a narrow strip of ground.

—NK.

Slink, } to go slack-limbed, bending.
SLINGE, *n.* }

—NCH.

SLENCH, *n.* to hunt slinkingly.

—G.

Slug, what is soft or slow.
Sluggard.
SLAGG, dross of metal.
SLAIGH. }
Sloe. }

—DGE.

Sledge, what slides loosely.
SLUDGE, loose mud.
SLEAGAN, *o.* } to strike with a slack swinging
Slay, } motion.
Sledge-hammer.
Slaughter.
Slight-of-hand.

—K.

SLEAK, *n.* out, (the tongue), to hang it out slackly in scorn.
SLAKE, *e.* leisure, slack time.
SLAKE, *n.* slack mud, &c.
Slake, } as thirst, or lime, or fire, to
SLOCKEN, *n.* } slacken its intensity.
SLECK, *n.* }
SLOCK, *w.* } to get slily, to pilfer.
SLOCKET, *Berks.* }
Slack.
SLACK, *n.* slack-minded, dull, without energy.
SLECK, *n.* small loose coal.
SLEGIE, *n.* } soft, loose.
Sleek, *n.* }
Slicken, *n.* }
SLICK, *s.* to comb hair, &c.
SLIKE, *w.* } slippery.
SLICK, *e.* }
SLACK, *n.* a pool of slack water in a stream.

SLOCKSTER, *w.* to be slack and wasteful.

—TCH.

SLATCH, *w.* } to loosen, as lime in water.
SLEECH, *n.* }

SLOTCH, *n.* a greedy clown.

Slatch, the loose middle part of a rope.

Slouch, to walk loosely.

SLOUGH, to slacken or loosen off, as a wo
or a snake loosening off its skin.

Sly. }
SLEE, *n.* }
SLIGHTY, *e.* }
Slow.

—S.

SLAISTER, *n.* to beat with loose swinging bl

Sluce, what slackens a waterflow.

SLEEZE, *s.* to slacken and come asunder
warp and woof.

SLAZY, *e.* } of loose open texture.
SLEAZY, *e.* }

SLIZE, *w.* to look slack-limbed, as an over-
child.

—SK.

SLUSH, *n. s.* }
SLOSH, *n. s.* } slack mud.
SLASH, *n. s.* }

—M. Stems.

Slam, (a door), to shut it loose from the ha

SLOOM, *n.*
SLEAM, *n.*
Slumber, } sleep, *i. e.* slackness of limbs and body.
SLIM, *Fr. n.* slack, sly.
SLAM-TRASH, a sloven.
SLOMMOCK,
SLAMMERKIN, } a slack dirty woman.
SLUMP, *n.* to slip.
SLIME, what is slack or slippery.

—B. Stems.

SLAPE, *n.* slippery.
Slope.
SLAB, *n.* slippery mud, &c.
SLABBY, *s.* with slack dirt.
SLAB, *e.* a mason's mortar-boy.
Slab, a sliver of timber.
SLAPPLE, *s.* a piece slived off.
Sleep, slackness of limbs and body.
SLEEPY, *s.* slack, decomposed, as a rotten apple.
SLOBBERER, *n.* a slack farmer.
SLAPPY-bread, slack-baked.
SLUB, *Fr.* what slips, mud.
SLAPP, *Fr.* to let loose.
Slap, a slack swinging blow.
SLOPPER, *w.* loose, not fixed.
SLOPPERY, *n.*
SLOPPETY, *n.* } a slack dirty woman.

SLOP, *e.* a loose outside garment.
——— *e.* loose-growing underwood.
Slip.
Slip-shod.
Slipper, a slack shoe.
SLEAVE, *w.* } to loosen asunder, as a bran
SLIVE, *n.* } split off.
SLIVER, *w. n.* a slice, to slice.
SLIVE, to dress or act slovenly.
SLIVEN, *n.* }
Sloven, } a slovenly or slack fellow.
SLEEF, *Fr.* }
SLEEVE?
Slifter, a loosening off, a crack.
SLAVER, spittle.

—D. Stems.

SLED, *n.* }
SLADE, *w.* }
SLAÏT, *w.* } a loose run for sheep, &c.
SLEAT, *Fr.* }

"Mey mijn schiep to sleat," *Fr.*
"With my sheep to the lease."

SLOD, *e.* slush, to wade through slush.
Slide.
SLIDDER, *n.* } to keep sliding.
SLITHER, *n.* }
SLADDERY, *n.* slippery.
Sled, *n.* what slides, a sledge.

SLATE, } to let loose a dog at an animal.
SLETE, }

SLODE, *n.* } a wheel-track.
SLOT, *n.* }

SLEUTH, *n.* } the scent-line of an animal.
Slot, }

SLAT, *n.* to slacken off, to spill.
SLOTTER, *w.* to spill about.

Slut, } a slack woman.
Slattern, }

Sloth.

SLETE, *Fr.* } to shut with a slack stroke.
SLOT, *n.* }

Slit, a slackening asunder.
Sleet, what is cast loosely.
Slate, what is sliven off.
SLOTE, *n.* a flat step or bar of a ladder or gate.

—N. Stems.

Slender, weak, bending.
Slander, to speak loosely of one.
Slant, loosely, out of plum-line.

—R. Stems.

SLÖREN, *Fr.* }
Slur, } to slip, slide.
SLIR, *n.* }

SLORRY, *n.* what slides, a blind-worm.

SLUR, } slippery mud.
SLURRY, *e.*

SLORE, *n.* slippery dirt.

SLAR, *n.* } to bedaub.
SLARE, *n.*

SLART, *n.* to soil.

SLORP, *n.* to make a noise as of something slipping, in eating broth, &c.

SM*NG.

1.

TO smite or cast, or to be as if smitten smooth or plain.

2.

To smite into impalpable or smooth particles, as meal, dust.

3.

To give a sense of smiting, in pain.

4.

To be smooth in action for concealment, or in form as polished.

In some cases this root, SM*NG, is an intensitive of M*NG.

—NK.

SMINKE, *Fr.* to smear, paint.

—G.

SMUG, smooth, polished, fine.
Smuggle, to act smoothly as for concealment.

—DGE.

SMUDGE, } black or coloured stuff cast on a
Smutch, } surface.

—K.

Smoke, (2).
Smock, } a smooth or plain garment not
SMICK, *e.* } cut into body-shape.
SMICKET *e.* }
SMOCK-frock, a smooth or plain frock.
SMOCK-MILL, a windmill on a smooth or flat foundation, not a post-mill.
Smack, a smooth blow.

—TCH.

SMOTCH, *e.* } to cast or spread a stain.
SMEECH, *w.* }
SMACK, } a strong taste, a sense of a pain-
SMATCH, } stroke.

—SK. Stems.

Smash, to smite to pieces.

—B. Stems.

SMOPPLE, *n.* easily smitten, small, brittle.

—D. Stems.

SMYTRIE, *n.* a smiting up small, a numer
lot of small things.
Smother, to smite or cast down.

—M. Stems.

SMEAD-MA, } what is smitten up small, d
SMEDDUM, *n.* } powder.

—D. Stems.

SMITE, *Fr.* to cast as a net into the sea,
away.
SMITTER, *n.* to beat to pieces.
SMITTLE, *n.* to smite in, infect.
Smith, one who smites.
Smithy. }
Smiddy. }
SMIT, }
SMUT, } what is cast on a surface.
Smatter, to cast about.
Smooth, smitten, plain.
SMEATH, *e.* an open, smooth, or level grou

—L. Stems.

Smell, what is cast off from a body.
Smile, a smoothing of the countenance.
Small, as a particle of a smitten-up body.
SMOLT, *s.* smooth, polished.

From SM*NG, as intensitive of M*NG.

Smash, answering to mash.
Small, „ „ meal.
Smelt, „ „ melt.
Smoulder, „ „ moulder.
Smore, to abound, swarm. „ „ more, mow.

—R. Stems.

Smear.
SMOOR, *w.*
Smart, to give a sense of smiting in pain.
Smerk, to smile.

S N * N G.

This root seems in many of its stems to be an intensitive of N*NG.

1.

To cut or stop off.

2.

To twine.

—G.

Snug, an angle, the type of which is a notch.
SNOG, *n.* a recess, well cut or shapen in dress, &c.
SNAG, *w.* what seems to cut the tongue, a small sloe.

SNAG,
SNÆGEL, *o.* } what twines, or bends.
Snail,
SNIG, *n.* an eel.
SNAG,
SNECK,
SNICK, *e.* } a latchstring.
SNECKET, *n.*

—G.

For SN*G, see N*G.

—DGE.

SNUDGE, *e. s.* to walk down-stooping.
SNIDGE, *e.* to hang on one.

—K.

SNOOK, *n.*
SNOKE, *n.* } to twine or sneak about.
SNICKLE, *e.* a slip-knot.
Sneak.
Snake.
Snack, a share.

—TCH.

Snatch, to hook up.
SNAITCH, *e.* a thief in the candle.
SNASTE, *n.* the snuff of a candle.
SNEE, *n.* to swarm.
Snow.
SNIFT. }

—B.

S-NAPE, *n.* } to check, to nip.
S-NEAP, *n.* }
S-nap, to nab up.
S-nub. }
S-NIB. }
Snob.
Snip.
SNIPS, *s.* shares.
SNIPPOCKS, small shares.
SNAFFLE, *n.* to pilfer.
SNOOVE, *n.* to sneak.
Snuff, (what is cut off), of a candle.
SNITHE, cutting keen, as wind.
SNOD, *n.* trimmed, smooth.
SNED, *n.* to lop.
SNEAD, } a scythe-handle.
SNATHE, *s.* }
SNATHE, *n.* } to prune, shroud.
SNAZE, }
SNAT, *n.* a cut snuff of a candle.
SNIDDLE, *n.* long grass or stubble.
SNOOD, *n.* } a ribbon.
SNUDGE, *n.* }

—L.

SNELL, *n.* keen, brisk.

—R.

Snare.
SNARL, *e. w.* to twist, tangle.
SNARL, *n. w.* to snare hares.

Many of the stems of SN*NG, meaning something of the nose, seem to have been formed of SN*NG in the sense of *cut*, and of the cuttings, or slits, nostrils.

SNOATCH, *w.* to speak through the nostrils.
SNEW, *n.* to turn up the nose.
S-NUZZLE, *n.* } to hide the nose in the bosom
Nuzzle, } as shy children.
Sneeze. }
NEESE, *n.* }
S-NOOZE, a sleeping.
Sniff.
Snuff.
Snivel.
Snuffle. }
SNIVY. }
SNEABLE. }
Snipe, long nose.
Snaffle.
Snout.
Sneer, }
SNIGGER, *e.* } to grin with nose-sounds.
Snicker, }

SNERT, *n.* to laugh with an outbursting nose-sound.
Snort.
Snore.
Snarl.
SNIRRELS, *n.* nostrils.
SNURL, *s.* a cold in the head affecting the nose-breathing.
SNIRL, *n.* a thing to hold a bull by the nose.

S W * N G.

1.

TO swing, or hang loose.

2.

To act with a swinging weapon or arm.

3.

To swing or wind round.

4.

To go swiftly.

—NG.

Swing.
Swang.
SWANG, *n.* a bog or quagmire.
SWINGLE, *s. w.* the loose bar of a flail.

Swingel, a flail-like weapon, &c.
SWINGLE-TREE, *n.* a splinter-bar.
Swingle, to dangle.
Swingle-flax, to beat it with a swingel?

—NK.

Swink, to toil, (with swinging arms).
SWANKY, *n.* a strong labourer.
SWANK, *e.* to swing down in the middle like a rope.
SWANK, a sinking.
SWANKUM, *w.* to walk to and fro swinging one's limbs.
SWANK, *w.* to swagger.

—NGE.

Swinge, a swaying.
SWINGE, *s.* to flog.

—G.

SWAG, *s.* to hang on one side.
Swagger, to swing the body.
Swiggle, to shake liquor to and fro in a vessel.
SWIDGE, of water, swabbed over?

—K.

SWAKE, *e.* the handle of a pump.
SWACK, *e.* to throw with a swing.

—TCH.

Switch.
SWATCH, *n.* to swathe.

Stub stems.

Sweigh, to see-saw.
Sway. }
SWEY, *n.* }
SWEE, *n.* giddiness.

—SK. Stems.

Swash, of water, to swing.
SWASH, *e.* to swagger.
SWISH, *s.* to go swiftly.

—M. Stems.

SWEA-MA, *o.* } to go with a swinging or hanging motion like waves or water.
Swim, }
Swamp.

—B. Stems.

SWOB, *e.* to run over, as water vibrating in a vessel.
——— to wash.
SWOBBLE, *e.* to walk in a swaggering way.
SWEB, *n.* (see —N. stems).
SWOPPLE, the swingel of a flail.
SWIPE, } the handle of a pump, the pole of
SWAPE, *n.* } a shadoof, or eastern pole-bucket.

SWUPPLE, *n.* the swing part of a flail.
Sweep, to strike with swinging motion.
SWAIP, *n.* to swagger.
Swap, to barter with goods from side to side.
SWAPE, a tool to spread or swing abo dung.
SWAPSON, *w.* a swaying slut.
Swoop, a down-swinging.
SWIPPER, to swing about quickly.
Swift.
Swivel.

—D. Stems.

SWAT, to swing over liquor.
SWAT, *n.* } to swing or cast down.
SWITHER, *n.* }
SWIDDER, *n.* to doubt, swing from side to sid what swings or hangs?
SWAD, *n.* a pea-pod.
——— *s.* a basket.
SWAT, *n.* } the moisture of toil, (see *Swink*).
Sweat, }
SWATTLE, *n.* } to sweat away.
SWATTER, *n.* }
SWEDDLE, *n.* } (see —L. stems).
Swell, }
Swathe, } to wind round.
SWADDLE, }
Swath, a band of mown grass.

Sweet, what is swallowed with pleasure? (See *Swallow*).

—N. Stems.

Swoon,
SWOUND, *e.*
SWEB, *n.*
SWELT, *n.*
SWARF, *n.*
} to be overcome with a feeling of swimming, or swinging round, in the head.

Swan, the swimming-bird.
Swain, a labourer, (see *Swink*).
Swindle, to wind round or circumvent.

—L. Stems.

Sweal,
ZWEAL, *w.*
SWIDDEN, *n.*
SWIZZEN, *n.*
} to burn slightly, as with a sweeping flame?

Swarthy, the colour of a burnt surface?
SWILLET, *w.* growing turf set on fire for manuring the land.
Swelter, *w.* to be very hot.
Swell, to swing up like rising water or waves.
SWELL, *n.* a swelling or swinging of laughter.
SWALE, *w.* to sway from side to side.
Swill, *n.* to wash by water shaken to and fro.
SWILKER-over, to swob over.
SWILKER, *n.* to make a noise like water shaken in a bottle.

Swallow,
SWELL, *w.*
Swill,
SWIZZLE, *s.*
} to swing down.

Swallow, the down-swinging bird.

—R. Stems.

SWAIR, *n.*
SWIRE, *n.*
} the down-hanging of a hill.

SWEER, *n.* hanging, reluctant.

SWARBLE, *n.* to climb a tree, swarm.

SWERLE, *n.* to sway in walking.

SWIRTLE, *n.* to swing about, move quick.

SWARF, *n.* to swoon, (see —N. stems).

SWEARD, *o.*
Sward,
} what is swung or swathed roun a hide, also the green-swa ground-swathing.

Swarthy, (see —L. stems).

Sword, what is swung.

Swerve, to swing off.

Swear-ma, *o.*
Swarm,
} what moves about swingingly, swimmingly.

Stems of sounds of which the type was th of swinging bodies, as bells.

Swaeg, *o.*
Sweging, *o.*
} a sound.

Swear, to speak, then swear.

Answer,
Ant-swear,
} to speak back.

SQU*NG.

TO squeeze, suppress.

—NCH.

Squench, quench.

—G.

SQUEEG, *m.* to squeeze.
SQUIGGLE, *e.* to squeeze out, as fluid.

—S. Stems.

Squeeze.

—B. Stems.

SQOB-pie.
Squab.
Squib.

—D. Stems.

Squat, to squeeze, indent by squeezing, to squeeze back or down, settle.

—N. Stems.

Squint.
SQUINNY, *e.*
SQUINDER, *e.*
} ?

—L. Stems.

SQUELSTER, to oppress, as with heat.
Squall.

—R. Stems.

Squirrel?
Squirt, to squeeze out liquid.

ST*NG.

1.

TO be or stand up or out, or to make or firm.

2.

To rise up.

3.

To strike with what stands up stiff.

4.

To give the sense of stinging.

—NG.

STANG, a pole, stout staff.
Sting.
STANGY, *n.* a tailor, *quasi* pricker.

—NK.

STANK, *s. w.* a dam.
Stink, (4).

—NCH.

Staunch.

Staunchells, *n.* door-posts.
Stench, (4).

—G.

STOG, *n.* to thrust with a point.
STOG, *w.* to stand firmly stuck in clay.
STIGAN, *o.* to climb, rise up.
STAG, (*qui inscendit*), a name for the male of several animals, as stag, bull-stag, ram-stag, boar-stag.
STEG, *n.* a gander.
—— *e.* a cock turkey.

—DGE.

Stodge, *s. w.* a stiff fluid or mixture.
Stage, a standing-place.

—K.

Stake, STEAK, STEEK, } what stands stiff. Thence
To steak, steek, } the door.
Stock, what stands fixed.
STOCKY, *w.* stout, saucy.
Stoke, to poke the fire.
STAKE-HANG, *s.* a round fence of stakes in the sea for catching fish.
STOOK, *s.* a kind of stake-fence beneath which water is discharged.

STUCK, *e.* a sticky slough.
Stick.
Stack, *w.* what ascends, a flight of ston
outside of a hay-loft.
Hay-stack.
STICK, *w.* a tree.
STOCKLE, *w.* a pollard tree-stem.
STICKLE, *w.* steep-rising, as a hill.
Stickler, one who stands up for.

—CH.

Stitch, a sticking.
STITCH, *w.* } of sheaves, sheaves put u
STEUK, *n.* } cone.
STEE, *n.* a ladder, stile?
STEY, *n.* steep.
Sty, (in the eye), a rising.
Stew, *n.* a stand-still, a standing bewilde
Stow, to stand or put up.

—M. Stems.

STUM, *Fr.* dumb, standing still.
Stammer, *n.* to stand, stop in speech.
STUMMER, *n.* to stand, stop suddenly.
Stamp, to stand intensively.
STOMSES, *w.* bars to stamp ore.
Stump, what stands up.
STEM, *w.* one standing in work, a day's
or a turn at work.

Stem, what stands up.
Steam, what ascends.
STAM, *e.* a stiff-standing from amazement.

—B. Stems.

STOB, *n.* a stump, post.
Stub, } what stands stiff.
Stubble, }
Stubborn, stiff-standing.
Stab, (3).
Step, to raise the foot.
Steep, up-standing.
STOOP, *n.* } a post fastened into the ground.
STUB, }
Stap, *n.* a barrel stave.
Stipe, *Fr.* } dip, push in a plum-line.
Steep, }
Steeple, what rises up.
Stop, to stand up.
STOP, *n.* to thrust, stab.

The following —F. stems mean to act stiffly or withstand stiffly.

STAVE, *w.* }
STEEVE, *e.* } to force stiffly down.
Stifle, }
Stiff.
STIFLER, *e.* a stickler.
STIFF-QUEAN, *n.* a stout wench.

STAFFE, of cocks, *n.* a standing or pair o cocks.
STIVE, *e.* to compress stiffly.
STIVE, *e.* to raise dust.
STIVE, *e.* dust, what is raised.
STIVER, *w.* to stand up stiff, as hair, to stan firm, to show stiffness of limbs.
STIVEN, *n.* sternness.
STOVER, *n.* straw or fodder for cattle.
Stuff, stiff goods.
Staff.
Staves.
STIVEN, *n.* stiffness, sternness.
STEEVE with cold, *w.*
STAVE, *w.* a tree-stem bridge.
STAVEL, *n.* to stand stiffly about.
STAFFLE, } *n.* to be in a stew, (which see).
STOAP, *n.* }
STAVLAN, *n.* to be at a stand-still?
Stove.
Stud, what stands up.
——— a standing-place for horses.
STUDDY, *n.* what stands firm, an anvil.
Stead, a standing-place.

—T. Stems.

STJITTE, *Fr.* to strike against, as a ston (*Matt.* iv. 7).
STOTTER, *n.* to stumble.

Stutter, } to stand or stop in speech.
STUT, *n.*

STUT, *w.* what stings, a gnat.

STOUT, *w.* a gad-fly.

STOT, *n.* to strike on a stiff surface and rebound.

STOTT, *n.* a young ox. (See *Stag*).

STOTE, *n.* a young horse or bullock.

Stout, } stiff, hard.
STITHE,

Stithy, an anvil.

—N. Stems.

Stand.

STOUND, *n.* a short time, one standing of the sand-glass.

——— *w.* to stand astounded.

STUNT, stubborn, stiff.

STOUND, *n.* a standing vessel for small beer.

STEN, *n.* to rear, as a horse.

STUN, *n.* to make stand stock-like.

Stone, what stands or is firm, or stiff.

STEILTE, *Fr.* steep ground.

STADE, *s.* a standing for ships.

STADDLE, *w.* } a standing for a stack of hay or
STEDDLE, *s.* } corn.

—L. Stems.

Stool. }
STOWL, *w.* }

To STOOL turves, to put them up in a hile.

Stall, } a standing-place for cattle.
STELL, *s.*

Stile, } what stands up or is to be climbed.
Stair,

STILE, *s.* what stands stiff.

Stilts.

Still, standing, not going.

STÄJLL, *Fr.* iron.

Steel, what stands stiff.

STALE, *w.* }
STELOCK, *w.* } the handle of a pick, &c.
STELCH, }

STULL, *s.* a luncheon, a lump of food.

—R. Stems.

Stir, }
Start, } to rise or stiffen, or raise up.
Startle, }

Steer, to keep stiff.

Star, what rises.

STEART, START, STERT, *Fr.* what stands out, tail, hinder part, point.

STERTLE, *w.* to wag the tail.

Red-start.

STURE, what rises up, dust.

Stair, what rises or is to be climbed.

STARE, *w.* to stand up, as

"The horses' hair do stare."

STOWR, *n.* what is stiff, a rong, a stake.
STURRY, } stiff, as cloth.
STOWR, }
STOWER, *n.* a stiff stake.
Stark, } stiff.
Starch, }
STORKER, *n.* } to stiffen by cooling, as fat.
STORKEN, *n.* }
STEORMA, what is or rises stiff.
STORM, *n.* a frost.
Storm.
Steer.
STURK, *n.* } to grow strong, thrive?
STURKEN, *n.* }
STURT, *n.* an uprising, uproar.

STR*NG.

TO strike or stretch or pull forth, in motion or direction.

—NG.

String, what stretches on.
Strong, striking or stretching with might.
Strength.
Strangle, to pull tight.

—NK.

STRINKLE, *e.* to sprinkle, strike forth liquid.

—G.

Struggle, to strike or pull.
STRIG, *s.* what stretches forth, the footstalk of a plant.
Straggle, } to strike out in motion.
Stray, }
Straight, as a string stretched.
Strait, stretched close.

—K.

STREEK, *n.* to stretch.
STRAIKS, } of a wheel, the stretches or
STREAKS, *w.* } lengths of the tire.
Strike.
Stroke, } the effect of striking.
Streak, }

—TCH.

STREECH, *w.* a striking, as the stroke of an out-struck rake.
Stretch.
STRITCH, *w.* } a bar to strike off the top of corn
STRICKLE, } in the measure, to sell by
STREECH, *w.* measure, and not heaped measure.

Stub roots.

Strew, to strike about.
Straw, what is strewed.

Strawberry, the out-striking or outstretching plant.
STRY, *e.* to strike or pull to pieces, destroy.

—S. Stems.

Stress, a straining.

—M. Stems.

STREA-MA, what stretches or reaches out.
Stram, the sound of a striking.
Stream.
STRAMMER, *w.* a stretching, a lie.
STRAMMASK, *n.* to strike to pieces.
STROME, *e.* to make long stretches in walking.
Streamer, what stretches out.

—B. Stems.

STRIPPELT, *Fr.* strippled, striped.
Stripe, what stretches out, or the act of striking.
Strop.
Strap.
Strip, to pull off.
Strive.

—D. Stems.

STRADS, *w.* a kind of leg-leathers.
Stride.
Straddle.
Strut.

STRUT, *n.* } a brace, stretcher.
STRAUTER, }
STROUT, a struggle.
A-STROUT, *w.* stretched stiff, as frozen.
STRAT, *w.* to strike to pieces, dash.
Street, } what stretches forth, a road,
STRJITE, *Fr.* } street.

—N. Stems.

Strain.
STRUNT, *n.* what outstretches, a tail, rump.
Strand, what stretches along.
STRANDY, *n.* stretching, restive.
STRINES, *n.* the sides of a ladder.

—L.

Stroll.
STROIL, *w.* straining power.
——— stringy weed-roots.

*N G.

I think I have found stems and root-forms of two or three roots ending in *NG after only vowels.

1.

TO be sharp in form.

2.

To give the sense of harm by what is sharp to the body or mind.

—NG.

ANG, } sharp, painful.
ENG, }
ANG-nails, *n.* corns on the feet.
Anger.

"The zwellèn is angry," *w.*
"The swelling is inflamed."

INGLE, *n.* fire, what is sharp or painful.
Angle, *o.* a fish-hook.

—G.

Ege, *o.* a sharp feeling, fear, dread.
"To UG at," *n.* to abhor, dread.
Ugly.
Awe.
Ague, a sharp attack by an ailing so called.
EGLE, *o.* a little sharp thing.
AILS, *w.* the awns of barley.
Auger, a cutting tool.
EGG, *w.* } to sharpen or edge on.
AGG, *w.* }
Eager, sharp in feeling.

—DGE.

Edge.
EDGE-LEAMS, *n.* edge-tools.
" Set the teeth on edge," to set them in a feeling of sharpness.
Eye, } sharpness of a sense; sight as opposed
EAG, *o.* } to being *blind* or *blunt.*

In the Frisian laws since *edge* is a side, so the two sides or parties to a lawsuit are called *egges* or *igges.*

Ale, } sharp drink?
Agle, }
ACKER, *n.* a ripple.

—K.

AECS, *o.* } an edge-tool.
Axe, }
ACK, *n.* to grieve.
ECKY, *n.* vexed.
AIXES, *n.* }
Ague. }
Ache, to have a painfully sharp feeling.

—TCH.

Itch.

EESK, *Fr.*
ACSE, *o.*
AKSAN, *o.*
Axen, *w.*
ESSE, *n.*
Ashes,
} live or sharply-burning or painful ashes.

AESG, *o.* what is sharp, a spear, shaft.
Ash, the spear-wood.

—M. Stems.

Äjmm, *Fr.* a painful sore or swelling with the skin unbroken.
AMPER, *w.* a painful swelling or pustule.
AMPERY, *w.* filled with pus.
Embers, live, and so sharp or painful coals.
Emmet, what is sharp or stings.

—B. Stems.

Evil, what is sharp or painful.

—B. Stems.

(About edges.)

EFESTAN, *s.* to shear, trim, to straighten the edge.
Eaves, OVES, *w.*
OVERS, *w.*
} Efsing, *Fr.* EASINGS, *n.* eaves.
EAVELONG-work, *e.* moving or reapings round the edges or hedge-sides.

EAVER, *n.* the sky-edge, horizon, a quarter of the sky.
Even.

That *even* is from this root is shown by *odd*, which, in Frisian, is a point or corner, so that *odd* means as points untrimmed, and *even* as points trimmed straight.

—D. Stems.

ADL, *o.* pain, disease.
Addled egg, an unsound egg.
Ailing.
Ill.
Adder, } venom or venomous.
ATTER, }
Oat, the sharp-eared plant?

—N. Stems.

AENT, *o.* }
AEND, *o.* } the edge or end.
End, }
ANENT, *w.* against, as an end.
Answer, and-swerian, to speak back.

—L. Stems.

ELVISH, *e.* sharp, spiteful.
Awl, }
ELSON, *n.* } what is sharp.

ILD, *n.* } fire, what is sharp to the touch.
ELDEN, *n.*

ELDEN, } fuel.
OLLET, *s.*

—R.

EARH, *o.* sharp.
Arrow.
Ear, arrow, a spike of corn.
YAR, *n.* sour.
Irk, to be sharp or painful to the mind.
Oard, *Fr.* coast-side.

EA.

To flow on, go on as time.
Increase, lengthen on in substance.

—NK.

Inkle, what lengthens on, a narrow kind of tape.
INKLE, a hair of the head.
Inkling, a clew.

—K.

EAC, *o.* } to continue, add on, increase.
Eke,

Each.
Oak, what increases or continues long, what is firm.

Oath, what continues, or is made firm.

—ST. Stems.

East, the more timely sun's place.

—M. Stems.

AMEN, *Fr.* onreaching in space, open.
EEM, *n.* leisure, open time.
Empty.
Imp, to lengthen.

—D. Stems.

Idle? empty.

—B. Stems.

Aft, } at longer time or space.
After, }

—D. Stems.

ED, *o.* at longer time, again, anew.
EDGRASS, *w.* EEGRASS, *w.* } after-grass.
EDGREW, *s.* }
YEOMATH, }
EDISH-ESH, *w.* stubble-growth.
PEA-ESH, pea-stubble.

—L. Stems.

Eald, *o.* } of long continuance.
Old, }

—R. Stems.

Ere, } more timely, before.
Ear, }
Ever, continuing in time.
Every, } ever on.
Efer-eac, *o.* }

EA.

What flows on.

EA, *o.* water, a sheet of water.
EALE, *n.* watery land.
EA-land, island, water-girt land.
EAVE, *w.* to become damp.

"The stwones do eave," *w.*

YEAVY, EAVY, *w.* moist, wet.
YEAVELING, *w.* evening dew-fall?
Ewer.
Eddy.

G*NG?

Ear, to work especially on the ground.

"Neither earing nor harvest," *Bible.*
"To ear the ground."

Earn, to win by work.
Yearn, to labour with the mind.

EAR-MA, what works, the *arm*.
Earnest, in work, not in sport.
ARLES, } earnest-money, on a hiring.
EARLES, }
Earth, what is worked, the soil.
ERNFUL, *s.* lamentable.
Arders, *n. s.* ploughings.

THE END.

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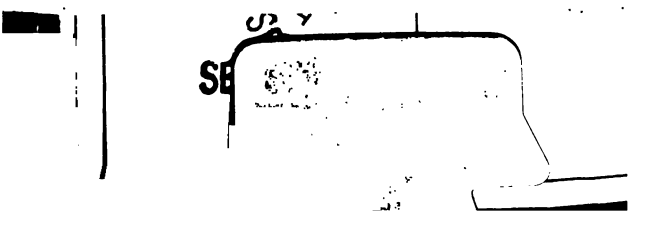
Published by JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,
36, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.